CASCARA SAGRADA TABLOIDS.

THESE are pure, pleasant to take, thoroughly active, and free from all the disadvantages that characterise other preparations of the drug. The value of Cascara Sagrada, when pure, in *chronic constipation* is generally known, and in the form of "Tabloids" it has given the fullest satisfaction. They may be swallowed without tasting.

Tabloids of Cascara Sagrada are supplied by all Chemists. 11

Hong Kong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 10,261 第一萬零二百六十一號 光緒十六年十月二十八日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1890 禮拜二 香港英十二月九號 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

CADBURY'S COCOA
GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
CADBURY'S COCOA
DELICIOUS, NUTRITIOUS SUSTAINING.
CADBURY'S COCOA
EASY TO DIGEST
CADBURY'S COCOA
THE BEST BEVERAGE FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed "Daily Press" only, and special business matters "The Manager."

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address *Press.* Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET,
ON MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

CRAGIEBURN, situated in the Peak District, 1,500 feet above sea level, lately in the occupation of the PEAK HOTEL COMPANY, containing 20 Bed-Rooms, Dining, Drawing and other Rooms, Gas and Water laid on, and every convenience.

DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE, TRAMWAY, SUPERB SCENERY.

Suitable for a Sanitorium or Private Boarding-House.

Apply to the Secretary,
PEAK HOTEL & TRADING CO., LD.
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1890. [2605

TO LET, FURNISHED,
POSSESSION 1ST MARCH, 1891.

NO. 1, QUEEN'S GARDENS. SEVEN ROOMS.

Apply to
J. LAMKE.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1890. [2602

THE REAL METAMPSYCHOSIS,
THE MOST PERFECT AND NEWEST TRANSFORMATION OF OUR AGE.

Will OPEN on the 12th inst., at No. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET.

WE ask the Public very earnestly not to believe that they will see here some common or trite object as the "Talking Head," the "Lady without Body," the "Magic Lantern," "Panorama," or Sleights-of-Hand, &c.; but we are going to exhibit the most recent and miraculous invention of transformation. This mysterious Phenomenon will surely occupy your mind for a short time without you being aware of the possibility of such things after you have visited the place.

Show commences from 5 P.M. to 11 P.M. every evening.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class 50 cents, Second Class 25 cents, Children half price.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1890. [2603

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE SIXTH COMPETITION for the SUBSCRIPTION CHALLENGE CUPS and RANGE SPOONS will take place on SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, commencing at 3.30 P.M.

Ranges, 800 and 900 Yards; Seven Shots at each. Entrance Fee, 30 Cents.

A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pier at 3 P.M.

C. VIVIAN LADDS,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1890. [37

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL.

A VERITABLE TRIUMPH OF STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.

NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.

TO-MORROW,
WEDNESDAY (by request),
"H.M.S. PINAFORE."

Efficient Orchestra under the Conductorship of Mr G. TRIMNELL.

PRICES as usual .... $2.00 and $1.00
Military and Navy half-price to Back Seats only.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1890. [2591

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"LYEEMOON,"

Captain G. Heuermann, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1890. [2600

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
"GHAZEE,"

Captain Scotland, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

This Steamer has superior passenger accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1890. [2544

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"NAMOA,"

Captain Pocock, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at DAYLIGHT, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1890. [2601

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, AND HAMBURG.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND BREMEN.)

THE Steamship
"ELECTRA,"

Captain P. Möller, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1890. [2604

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "GHAZEE,"

FROM HAMBURG, GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-MORROW.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1890. [2544

PRIVATE BOARD & RESIDENCE.

MRS. FALCONER has vacancies for Gentlemen Resident Boarders at Kowloon.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1890. [a161

INTIMATIONS.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

Under the distinguished patronage and presence of H.E. Hon. F. FLEMING, C.M.G., the Acting Governor,

TO BE GIVEN IN THE
HALL OF THE CLUB LUSITANO,
THIS EVENING (TUESDAY),
the 9th INSTANT, at 9 P.M.,

In Aid of the Fund for an ORGAN for the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Director—MAESTRO CATTANEO.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST PART.

1. Coro, "Ernani," by Verdi	LADY & GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.
2. Aria for Soprano, "I Promessi Sposi," by Ponchielli	Miss I. D'ALMADA E CASTRO.
3. Recitativo and Aria for Tenor, "L'Ebreo," by Apolloni.	Mr. C. H. LAMMERT.
4. Polonaise for Piano, op. 53 As dur, by Chopin	Miss CAROLINA SOUZA.
5. A. "Forbidden Music," for Mezzo Soprano. B. Sequel to "Forbidden Music," for Tenor .... C. Duet Finale, for Mezzo Soprano and Tenor .... By Gastaldon.	Miss M. LAMMERT & Mr. G. P. LAMMERT.
6. Grand Scena and Aria Della Pazzia, for Soprano, "Lucia de Lammermoor," by Donizetti	Miss EDITH CARVALHO.
7. Grand Scena Drammatica, for Bass, "Don Carlos," by Verdi	Mr. J. KRAAL.
8. Selection from "Maritana." Opening Chorus. Ballad, for Soprano. "It was a Knight. Romance, for Soprano. "Tis the harp in the Air" and Angelus Chorus	Mrs. H. H. LIGHTWOOD, Mrs. E. NIEDHARDT, and LADY and GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

SECOND PART.

1. Selection from "La Favorita." Duet for Mezzo Soprano and Tenor. Chorus, & Pezzo Concertato with Chorus	Miss M. LAMMERT, Mr. G. P. LAMMERT, Miss I. D'A. E CASTRO, Mr. E. L. HUNTER, Mr. D. MACDONALD, Mr. J. KRAAL, and LADY and GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.
2. Waltz for Mezzo-Soprano, "Beautiful Roses," by Metra..	Mrs. E. NIEDHARDT.
3. Duet for Soprano and Tenor, "Ruy Blas," by Marchetti	Miss EDITH CARVALHO and Mr. C. H. LAMMERT.
4. Berceuse for Piano, op. 57, by Chopin..	Miss CAROLINA SOUZA.
5. Waltz for Mezzo Soprano, "Gloire de Jeuness," by Arditi	Mrs. M. GUEDES.
6. Terzetto for Soprano, Mezzo-Soprano and Baritone, "Yones," by Petrella...	Miss E. CARVALHO, Miss M. LAMMERT, & Mr. C. H. GRACE.
7. Ballad for Tenor, "Il Segreto de la Regina," by Gastaldon	Mr. FRITZ LAMMERT.
8. Terzetto and Pezzo Concertato, "Il Trovatore," by Verdi	Miss E. CARVALHO, Mr. C. H. LAMMERT, Mr. C. H. GRACE, Miss A. SILVA, Mr. J. KRAAL, & LADY and GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.

PRICE OF ADMISSION:—No less than Two Dollars.

Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the CLUB LUSITANO, and at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD., from FRIDAY, the 5th instant.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1890. [2556

"ARARAT" LODGE OF ROYAL ARK MARINERS.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW EVENING, the 10th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1890. [2565

ST. JOHN'S LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 8 for 8.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1890. [2580

EOTHEN MARK LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 264.

A REGULAR LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1890. [2581

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

SHOOTING PARTIES, PICNICS, WATER PARTIES, DINNERS, WEDDING BREAKFASTS, &c., &c., catered for on short notice.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890. [2546

THE
STANDARD OFFICE
LAST YEAR HEADED THE LIST
OF THE
SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICES
WITH
£1,379,000 OF NEW ASSURANCES
AND
£353,000 WAS ADDED TO THE FUNDS.

The Eastern New Business of this Office has doubled during the last three years.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1890. [1779a

JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE.

THE New Stem Winder and Enameled Dial
WATERBURY WATCH.

Series J.—For Gentlemen, or large size.
Series L.—For Ladies or small size.

$4.75 each. Winds in less than a dozen turns; Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with all the latest improvements, A perfect and unrivalled timekeeper; reliable, durable and accurate,

and also

Series E.—The "Good old favourite." The best form of the original Waterbury: offered at the reduced price of $2.70 each.

Orders from Out-ports to be accompanied with remittance for cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA.
Sole Agents in Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao.
No. 10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1890. [a1875

INTIMATIONS.

THE STANDARD

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 64 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE STANDARD has a long record of good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £7,000,000 Stg.; the Premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.

1056—6a]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE Eintragungen in das Handels-Register sowie underweitige Bekanntmachungen des KAISERLICHEN KONSULATES werden im Jahre 1891 durch die Zeitung "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" in Hongkong und "DER OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD" in Shanghai veröffentlicht werden.

Canton, den 3, December, 1890.

DER KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE KONSUL
I. V.
SCHRAMEIER.

2595]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the East and Central Batteries, Stone Cutters' Island, on WEDNESDAY next, the 10th inst., between the hours of 9 A.M. and 1 P.M.

The line of fire will be in a South-Westerly direction from the Batteries.

All Ships, Junks and other vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command,
W. M. DEANE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 6th December, 1890. [2579

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned is prepared to purchase FRACTIONAL CERTIFICATES at current market rates. Persons holding same are requested to apply at the Company's Office, No. 4, PRAYA CENTRAL.

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1890. [2552

JUST ARRIVED.

A new supply of
LEON VON BECKERATH RUDESEIM
HOCKS.

Laubenheimer	per case of 24 quarts	$	9.00
do	„	24 pints	5.50
Graacher	„	12 quarts	5.00
do	„	24 „	9.50
do	„	24 pints	6.00
Brauneberger	„	12 quarts	6.00
do	„	24 „	11.50
do	„	24 pints	7.00
Zeltinger Auslese..	„	12 quarts	7.00

Apply to
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1890. [944

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY,
the 9th day of DECEMBER, 1890,
at 2 P.M.,
instead of as previously advertised,
on the PREMISES,
by Order of the Mortgagee,

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate at YOWMATEE, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 216, together with the BUILDINGS thereon.

After which, at the same time and place,
Will be Sold SUNDRY MACHINERY,
Comprising—

LATHING, DRILLING, PLANING, and CUTTING MACHINES.

CENTRIFUGAL WHEEL DONKEY ENGINE and BOILER, PLATE ROLLING MACHINE, TOOLS, &c., &c.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1890. [2414

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-MORROW,
the 10th DECEMBER, 1890,
at 2 P.M.,
at the MARINE HOTEL, PRAYA WEST,
(Under Distraint for Rent and Bill of Sale),
The STOCK-IN-TRADE, FIXTURES, FURNITURE, WINES, &c.,
Comprising:—

CRETONNE-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, PICTURES and ORNAMENTS.

DINING-ROOM TABLE, SIDEBOARD, CHIFFONIERS, WHATNOTS, VIENNA CHAIRS, DINNER SERVICES, GLASS and PLATED WARE.

BED-ROOM SUITES, comprising DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS, SUNDRY WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, BUREAU with Glass, MARBLE-TOP TOILET TABLES and WASHSTANDS, TOILET TABLES with Glasses and CHAMBER STANDS.

One COTTAGE PIANO by Gors and Kalmann.

Two Full-Size THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLES complete.

One CAROM BILLIARD TABLE.

One Large COOKING RANGE.

BAR and BAR FIXTURES.

SUNDRY WINES,

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1890. [2554

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on MONDAY, the 15th DECEMBER,
at 3 P.M.,
at the PREMISES,

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate at VICTORIA, HONGKONG, known and registered in the Land Office as Section B of Marine Lot No. 225; together with the MESSUAGES thereon known as Nos. 138, 140, 142 and 144, WING LOK STREET, and the Appurtenances thereto belonging.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

CALDWELL & WILKINSON,
Solicitors for the Vendor;
or to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1890. [2562

INTIMATION.

DAKIN BROTHERS OF CHINA, LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, &c.

Are now showing a carefully selected assortment of Articles suitable for PRESENTS, including SILVER-TOPPED TOILET BOTTLES, BOXES, &c. TANTALUS SPIRIT FRAMES, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE JUGS.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CABINETS and POCKET CASES in Silver, Electro-Plate, Russia Leather, &c., all of the best workmanship and finish procurable.

TELEPHONE No. 60.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[a24

HONGKONG LADIES' DIRECTORY.

RESIDENTS who have changed their address will oblige the Publisher by forwarding particulars for insertion in the Directory for 1891.

Residents who have arrived within the past year are invited to send in their names for insertion in the same work.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1890. [2576

THE MARINBURK FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CLEARANCE SALE.

An Opportunity that ought not to be missed.

OWING to our removal to "Connaught House" at the end of the current year, our Splendid Stock of Furniture and Upholstery is now offered for Sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
During the month of December.

DINING-ROOM SUITES, DRAWING-ROOM SUITES (in Coverings of the very latest Artistic Designs), BED-ROOM SUITES BOOK-CASES, DAVENPORT, MARBLE-TOP TABLES, and Furniture of every description.

All made expressly to suit our climate.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS with Spring Mattresses and Beddings complete.

A Large Assortment of LACE CURTAINS.

Estimates Furnished Free on application.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1890. [35

W. BREWER.

Has just received the following
ANNUAL VOLS.

Boys' Annual, 1891.
Girls' Annual, 1891.
Children's Friend, 1891.
Child's Companion, 1891.
Chatterbox, 1891.
Sheard's Comic Annual.
Do. Dance Annual.
Do. Minstrel Annual.

Lancaster's Full Plate 1891 Pattern Camera.
Do. Half Do. Do.

New Pianos, English make, Iron Frame, Trichord throughout, $275. Guaranteed.

A Fine Selection of Christmas and New Year Cards from all the Best Makers.

Letts' Diaries. Smith's Diaries.
Blotting Pad Diaries.
Stationery Cases. Inkstands.
Tin Despatch Boxes. Tin Cash Boxes.
New Rubber Toys for Children.
Ladies' Pearl Card Cases.
Sun Glasses.

WALTER W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

21]

CHRISTMAS, 1890!

(Christmas Cards for Friends at Home should be posted by Mail leaving here November 12th).

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S

SELECTIONS OF
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
have now arrived, and include all the most ARTISTIC PRODUCTIONS of the year:—

RAPHAEL-TUCK'S and PRANG'S
Prize Designs, Painted on Satin, Ivories, and Porcelain.

NEW JAPANESE PAINTED CARDS.

A large variety of inexpensive Cards.

Orders are now being taken for L. C. & Co.'s Celebrated TEA, "THE CUMSHAW MIXTURE."

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1890. [a22

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Are now showing their Stock of FANCY AND LEATHER GOODS Suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

NOW READY.

The IMPERIAL ENGLISH AND CHINESE DATE BLOCK. Price 60 cents.

The IMPERIAL ENGLISH AND CHINESE DIARY. Price $1.00.

LETT'S DIARIES AND DATE BLOCKS.

KELLY & WALSH, LD., Hongkong.

[20

NOTICE.

A GRAND EXHIBITION of PHOTOGRAPHS
at No. 15, D'AGUILAR ST.
for a short season.
Open Daily from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

Entrance free. For 25 Cents a person can have a selection of one of the Photos, and besides the Photo he will be also entitled to a prize marked at the back.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1890. [2525

INTIMATIONS

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1845.

TOTAL ASSETS ON 1ST JANUARY, 1890	£ 21,484,634
AMOUNT ASSURED	£101,975,714
SURPLUS BY NEW YORK STATE STANDARD	£ 3,221,041

BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1890. [a1638

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December instant, at Noon precisely, for the purpose of passing a special resolution that the Articles of Association of the Green Island Cement Company, Limited, be amended by adding at the end of Article 9 the words following:—

"Any Share, in respect of which all the Instalments shall not have been paid on or "before the Sixteenth day of January, 1891, "shall be forfeited, and any Shares so forfeited, "shall be deemed to be the absolute property of the Company and may be re-"allotted or otherwise disposed of as the "General Manager shall determine, and "any Member whose Shares shall have been "forfeited shall, notwithstanding such for-"feiture, be liable to pay to the Company "all Instalments due in respect of such "Shares at the time of forfeiture."

C. EWENS,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1890. [2569

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held in the HONGKONG HOTEL, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th November, 1890.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 8th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL, & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1890. [2599

CITY HALL.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in and SUBSCRIBERS to the above Institution will be held in the LIBRARY on THURSDAY, the 11th December, 1890, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon.

W. H. R. MOSSOP,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1890. [2566

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB
RACE MEETING, 1891.

HONGKONG DERBY.

SWEEPSTAKES of $20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before day of closing Entries, with $100 added for 1st Pony, and $50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies *bona fide* Griffins at date of Entry (Saturday, 17th January, 1891). First Pony, 70 per cent.; Second, 20 per cent.; Third, 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 10lbs. One-mile-and-a-half. (Nominations close to the Clerk of the Course at the Club on Saturday, the 27th December, 1890.)

E. H. GORE-BOOTH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1890. [2477

MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION
OF
SUPERB JAPANESE PORCELAIN.
GOLD LACQUERWARE.
GOLD and SILVER INLAID BRONZES.
EXQUISITE VASES.
IVORY CARVINGS.
All of the Highest Class.

Brought Direct from Japan by Mr. SEIYEMON IKIDA, of Kobe.

TESTIMONIALS

From H.R.H. Prince Albert of Wales, their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and several of the Princes of the Blood of the German and other Empires, whose autographs can be inspected at the

SHOW ROOM,
At Mr. W. S. MARTEN'S, 2, DUDDELL STREET, which will be open to the public on MONDAY next, the 8th inst.

The most interesting and splendid Exhibition of Art Treasures ever opened in Hongkong.

SEIYEMON IKEDA,
Proprietor, from Kobe, Japan.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1890. [2563

COMPAÑIA GENERAL DE TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS,
MANILA.

TOBACCO GROWERS AND MERCHANTS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS, CIGARETTES, AND CUT TOBACCOS.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

CAPITAL.......................................£3,000,000

Awarded in Eight Exhibitions sundry Gold Medals, First Prizes, Diplomas of Honour, and First Order of Merit.

Gold Medal at Paris, 1889.

Ask your Tobacconist for the following most celebrated la "FLOR DE LA ISABELA'S," brands

Incomparables
Regalia Antonio Lopez
Regalia Gustavo Pereire
Non Plus Ultra
Bouquets
Reina Victoria
Calebras
Regalia Comme il faut
Regalia Britanica
Brevas

Esquisitos
Orientales
Media Regalia
Conchas Especiales
Windsores
Londres
Princesas
Regalia de la Reina
Nuevo Habano
Nuevo Cortado

All orders should be addressed to the Administrador General of the Company, or through Messrs. REMEDIOS & Co., Agents at Hongkong.

The Steamers of the Compañia Trasatlantica from Barcelona to Manila and vice versa will Call at Lisbon every 22 days and will receive Cargo and Passengers there.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1890. [927

INTIMATIONS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 18

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS.
ANALYTICAL,
FAMILY, DISPENSING, and GENERAL CHEMISTS.
PERFUMERS.
PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.
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Apparatus, Chemicals, and Materials of all kinds suitable for Amateurs and Professionals, at Moderate Prices.

We beg to state that we import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only—no other quality is kept in stock.

Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade, and the best sources of supply, enable us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus give us an advantage which enables us to offer our constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all our Specialities as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

☞ *We wish it to be clearly understood that our prices cannot be beaten by any other firm in the Colony; and we trust it will soon become generally known that, quality for quality, our charges all round compare favourably with local rates, and in most instances with those ruling at home.*

Experienced qualified English Assistants ONLY *are employed in the preparation and dispensing of Medicines.*

GOODS FOR COAST PORTS.

Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order. Most articles can now be sent by the local Parcel Post. All retail orders of the value of five dollars and upwards are sent freight or postage paid.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

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LONDON OFFICE,
106, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1890. [a2236

I BEG to inform the Public of Hongkong and Outports that I have just landed,
ex "GLENGYLE,"
a large and varied stock of
CHRISTMAS GOODS and NOVELTIES,
comprising a beautiful and elegant Assortment of Articles suited for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
CHRISTMAS CARDS.
CHRISTMAS SWEETS, in Fancy Boxes.
DOLLS, TOYS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.
As also,
HUNTLEY and PALMER'S CHRISTMAS CAKES, in 1 and 2-lb. tins.
ASSORTED BISCUITS.
BUTTER SCOTCH and TOFFEE.
HAMS (Hasting and Nephew's).
GENERAL GOODS and TINNED PROVISIONS
from
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, J. T. MORTON, &c.

The favour of your inspection and patronage is earnestly solicited.

H. RUTTONJEE,
2, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1890. [2485

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ESTABLISHED 1864

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ALE AND STOUT MERCHANTS,
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[a1293

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY. LIMITED.

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8 to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.
12 (Noon) to 1 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
1 p.m. to 2 p.m. every half an hour.
3 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
SATURDAYS. NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 p.m. and 11 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 a.m.
12 (Noon) to 2 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
3 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
9 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., and 11 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and REDUCED TICKETS at the Office.

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General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1890. [2352

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS are suitably lighted to produce all Styles of protraiture.

CABINETS from $6 a doz.

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LIFE SIZE BUSTS IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.

HONGKONG JUBILEE VIEWS—A series of Large and Magnificent Photographs just completed and on View at the Studio.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1890. [827

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS HOUSE situated on the Coast in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao and commanding an admirable View facing the South, was opened as an Hotel on the 1st July.

Every comfort will be provided for Visitors with excellent Cuisine and choice Wines.

Hot, cold, shower and sea water Baths. Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms and well supplied Bar.

A small dairy is attached to the premises.

Mrs. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,
Proprietress.

1390]

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 7, DONA BORTOLA, American schooner, 60, C. Blechart, Yap 16th September, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Dec. 8, LYEEMOON, German str., 1238, Heuermann, Whampoa, 8th December, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Dec. 8, ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudie, Yokohama 29th Nov., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Dec. 8, DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 654, A. Beltran, Manila 5th December, General.—BRANDAO & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
8TH DECEMBER.

Haiphong, French str., for Haiphong.
Bellerophon, British str., for Amoy.
Oxford, British str., for Hyogo.
Tamsui, British str., for Whampoa.
Namoa, British str., for Swatow.
Yuensang, British str., for Swatow.
Iphigenia, German str., for Yokohama.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8, ST. JULIEN, British bk., for Yokohama.
Dec. 8, IPHIGENIA, German str., for Yokohama.
Dec. 8, OXFORD, British str., for Hyogo.
Dec. 8, SHANGHAI, British str., for Shanghai.
Dec. 8, YUENSANG, British str., for Swatow.
Dec. 8, TAMSUI, British str., for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Ancona*, str., from Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Chum Chank Tong, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, two Misses Gardner, Surgeon Dowson, R.N., Misses Dean and Haru Iheda, Messrs. A. MacMillan, Ahmad Hallaba, F. Duberly, Woog, Sai Win Ting, Cheong Kin Ping, Cheong How Tow, Chan Hong Sing, D. Thorpe, R. W. Dean, A. Crombie, E. Cope, Milstead, Yee Woo, Hoy Kai, E. Veitch, Tsang Woon Kwong, Ysmano, and C. Kawabara.

Per *Don Juan*, str., from Manila.—Mr. C. Basa.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—Tongshan.

KOWLOON DOCKS.—Cheang Hock Kian, Cheang Hye Teng, Falkenburg, Diamante, Heungshan, Picciola, Presto, St. Cruz, Powan, Triumph, Abyssinia, Kitty

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Phra Chula Chom Klao.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.—Messrs. E. E. Abrahamson, Felix L. Almenti, Col. Channey, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Co., Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Colket, Messrs. J. Cooper, A. Crombie, R. W. Dean, Miss Dean, Mrs. and Miss Delafield, Messrs. E. E. Everett, Geo. Fenwick, D. Fergusson, Mrs. D. E. Gardner, Miss Grace Gardner, Miss Ellen Gardner, Messrs. Chas. Gardner, W. H. Gaskell, Miss Gaskell, Major and Mrs. Graham, Mr. Geo. M. Gray, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Greenlee, Mrs. Heathcote, Messrs. S. Ikeda, R. A. McLean, R. Legros, Robt. Lyall, J. C. Lyon, S. Macmillan, H. F. Meyerink, John Mitchell, O. H. P. Noyer, W. H. Penney, Mrs. Phillips, Messrs. A. M. Quill, H. S. Roberts, A. Ross, D. Thorpe, E. M. Tozer, Colonel Watson, Messrs. N. Woog, James Young.

VICTORIA HOTEL.—Capt. A. Benson, Miss L. Booth, Mr. F. Bornemann, Miss Amy Childs, Miss Dolly Childs, Mrs. Christie and family, Mr. St. Croix, Mrs. Eichel, Mr. T. Empson, Miss Eusunie, Messrs. J. Foremann, F. Fletcher, C. H. Gale, Capt. and Mrs. Getley, Messrs. Lawrance Gibbs, H. Hamed, Miss Hodge, Miss D. Inman, Capt. and Mrs. C. Johnson, Mrs. E. B. Jorey, Messrs. J. Kirkwood, Kofod, Chas. V. Ladds, J. Lawson, Miss D. Lee, Miss A. Maitland, Miss F. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Pyne, Miss A. Santley, Miss F. Stanley, Miss Rosy Stanley, Miss Lizzie Schelierske, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stanley, Mr. Smith, Miss F. Stephenson, Messrs. Geo. Trimnell, A. M. Thomson, Mrs. A. Valentine, Messrs. Ed. Veitch, D. W. Wilstead.

TO-DAY.

Auction of Piece of Ground and Machinery at Yowmatee, 2 p.m.; Mr. Armstrong, auctioneer.
Game of Polo at Causeway Bay, 4.30 p.m.
Regimental Band at Officers' Mess, 7.45 p.m.
Concert in Club Lusitano Hall, 9 p.m.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
OF

LONDON, BORDEAUX, and INDIA, regularly consign to us for sale on their account certain of their WINES and SPIRITS, and we are prepared to take orders for every item in their List, which we subjoin.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co's
COGNAC, 4 STARS,
$13.50 per 1 dozen quarts.
COGNAC, 3 STARS,
$12.50 per 1 dozen quarts.
COGNAC, 2 STARS,
$10.25 per 1 dozen quarts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co's
WHISKY, "PALL MALL." 11 years old,
$12 per 1 dozen quarts.

City Analyst's Laboratory,
38, Bath Street, Glasgow,
20th December, 1889.

I have made a careful analysis of an average sample of Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co's. so called "Pall Mall" WHISKY, taken by myself from the Bonded Store in Glasgow, and I am of opinion that it is Pure, of fine character, and is well matured.

JOHN CLARK, PhD. F.C.S. F.I.C.
Public Analyst for the City of Glasgow and the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Sutherland, &c.

HEART BOTTLE,
$8.75 per 1 dozen quarts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co's
INVALIDS' PORT,

Analysed and Certificated by Professor Cassall. Each bottle bears his certificate of Purity. The Wine is as designated.

$12 per 1 dozen quarts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
SHERRIES,
AMOROSO,
$12 per 1 dozen quarts.
LA TORRE,
$10 per 1 dozen quarts.

Edinburgh, 11th June, 1888.

"Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

"I have made a careful and exhaustive Analysis of a sample of Sherry of the mark 'LA TORRE.' The results show this Sherry to be a natural Wine of great purity, free from added alcohol or other addition.

"The 'LA TORRE' Sherry is well adapted for general use, and is a tonic which may be safely employed by those suffering from a weak digestion.

"STEVENSON MACADAM, F.R.S.E., F.C.S., F.I.C.

WHITE SEAL,
$12 per 1 dozen quarts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
CLARETS—
MOUTON,
$16.50 per 1 dozen quarts.
LAROSE,
$9.75 per 1 dozen quarts.
MARGAUX-MEDOC,
$5.50 per 1 dozen quarts.

LIQUEUR,
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.,
$22 per 1 dozen quarts.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
HONGKONG.

1140]

SIEN TING,

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE,
Consultation free.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1890. [2021

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to "The Editor."

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address *Press*. Telephone No. 12.

MARRIAGE.

On the 26th November, at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. E. Champneys Irwine, M.A., ROBERT CAMPBELL, to MARIANNE CRAWFORD, eldest daughter of Hugh Crawford, Esq., of Hackney, London.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 9TH, 1890.

A PROPOSAL has been made, we hear, to celebrate the Jubilee of the Colony by erecting a memorial building on the ground to be reclaimed in front of the City Hall. Two uses have been suggested for this building, one that of a library and museum, and the other that of a technical school. The ground to be reclaimed will be a very extensive area, of which the proposed building would occupy a comparatively small portion, the remainder being laid out as a public garden. In the way of elegance and luxury the proposal leaves nothing to be desired. When the reclamation is completed the principal landing place will be at the foot of Wardley Street, and the visitor on landing, supposing the proposal now under notice were carried out, could not fail to be favourably impressed by his first view of the city. On one side of the landing place he would see the library and museum standing in a carefully laid out garden, beyond this the City Hall, and between the two, at the intersection of the present Praya with Wardley Street and the lane to the east of the City Hall, two statues, one the Jubilee statue of Her Majesty the Queen and the other the statue of the Duke of CONNAUGHT which the Hon. C. P. CHATER is going to present to the Colony to commemorate His Royal Highness's recent visit. Further to the east the eye would rest on the Cricket Ground with its green sward and tasty little pavilion, while to the west there would be the magnificent building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. If in place of the institution now proposed the City Hall reclamation should be covered with a mass of indifferent looking buildings, the architectural beauties of the City Hall would be in great part hidden, and the picture as a whole would be spoiled. The idea of erecting on this ground a companion building to the City Hall, smaller than the latter but in harmony with it, and laying out the surrounding ground as gardens, from an æsthetic point of view is an excellent one, and if the proposal could be carried out the memorial would be in every way worthy of the Colony and of the occasion

The question of ways and means has to be considered, however, and the proposal must be examined not only from the æsthetic but also the utilitarian point of view. Can the colony afford to pay for the building, and, if so, would the result be worth the cost? And it must not be forgotten that the first cost would be the least part of the expense. A heavy sum would be required annually for maintenance. If the building were utilised as a library and museum, with a scientific curator in charge, as is, we understand, proposed, the annual cost would not be less than $10,000 a year, while a technical school could not be supported for less than twice that sum. It has been estimated that the building proposed could be put up for $50,000. This sum may perhaps not be considered much beyond the Colony's resources, but would the subscribers feel inclined to go the length of raising an endowment fund of two or three hundred thousand? We trow not. Would it be right, then, to hand down the annual charge to our successors? It seems appropriate that whatever we do by way of commemorating the Jubilee should be something complete in itself, something that we can hand down to future generations as a gift free of all further charge, and not something that might come to be looked upon as a white elephant, a gift no more valuable than mining shares with heavy calls due on them and no dividends in sight. It is difficult enough to collect subscriptions for the City Hall library and museum, and if those institutions were transferred to a separate building we doubt whether the subscriptions would flow in any more freely. If the library were a circulating one a revenue might be derived from subscriptions, but nothing like sufficient to pay for the museum with its scientific curator, and without a scientific curator the museum might just as well be left where it is. For a technical school we think it would be absolutely impossible to collect subscriptions, and the institution could never by any means be made self-supporting. If the promoters of the idea, either of the library and museum or of the technical school, can show us how these difficulties of maintenance can be met, the proposal to utilise the City Hall reclamation in the way suggested would be well worthy of consideration.

There will be a game of polo at Causeway Bay at half-past four this afternoon.

There were 2,243 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 161 were Europeans

The Agents (Messrs. Adamson Bell, & Co.) inform us that the C. P. steamer *Parthia*, from Vancouver, arrived at Yokohama on the 7th and sails to-morrow for Hongkong via ports.

At the regular meeting of the Star of Southern China Lodge of Canton, held on Saturday evening, Bro. O. Möller was elected Wor. Master, and Bro. S. N. Karanjia re-elected Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

The Agents (Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) inform us that the China Shippers' Mutual steamer *Pakling*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on Sunday, and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst.

At the meeting of the United Service Lodge of Freemasons, held last night the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Worshipful Master, Bro. J. Bryant; Treasurer, Bro G. Rogers; Tyler, Bro. J. Maxwell.

The *Japan Gazette* says that news was received in Yokohama on the 27th ult. that the schooner *Halcyon*, which went ashore at Boshiu in the early part of September, and on board of which the Customs authorities discovered 6,200 cases of opium, was launched the previous night and safely towed to Tateyama Bay.

The Reuter's telegram of the 28th November, as published in Singapore, is somewhat fuller than the one telegraphed here. It runs:—"It is stated that Mr. Parnell has resolved to retain his seat in the House of Commons unless the Irish Party pass a direct vote of no confidence; that is considered most unlikely."

The break in the supply of the electric light, caused by the recent rain, has not yet been made good. Fortunately, last night arrangements had been made, and the gas was turned on as of old in the thoroughfares turned over to the Electric Company. It is to be hoped that the occurrence of a rain or thunderstorm is not always to cause a suspension of the light.

The Band of the 1st A. and S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess this evening, commencing at 7.45:—

Overture ...	"Fra Diavalo"	Auber.
Valse ...	"España"	Waldteufel.
Selection ...	"The Bohemian Girl"	Balfe.
Air ...	"Les Etoiles"	Eaton.
Selection ...	"Princess Ida"	Sullivan.

The new Imperial Hotel in Tokyo was formally opened (says the *Japan Gazette*) on the 20th ult., Government officials and prominent Tokyo gentlemen being among the invited guests. Marquis Hachisuka, Governor of Tokyo City, delivered a congratulatory speech, to which Mr. Shibusawa Eiichi, Director of the Hotel, responded. A band played music during the evening.

The notorious murderer and desperado, Su Fei Yung, who was arrested by Inspector Quincey on October 6th, after a desperate struggle, during which the Inspector narrowly escaped with his life, and for whose arrest the Chinese authorities had offered a reward of $10,000, was taken on board a Chinese gunboat about 9.30 p.m. yesterday under a strong armed escort of police in charge of Acting Chief Inspector Cradock The gunboat left for Canton immediately afterwards.

The Russian steam yacht *Tamara*, with the Grand Dukes Alexander and Sergius on board, arrived at Singapore on the 29th ult. The *Straits Times* says the yacht would remain there four or five days. The *Tamara* left St Petersburg on August 28th and has come *via* Southampton, Plymouth, Algiers, Naples, Poros, Constantinople, Sevastopol, Port Said, Aden and Colombo, making some stay at each port. On leaving Singapore she proceeds to Batavia, and from thence for a cruise among the Moluccas.

The *Hyogo News* says:—"Vladivostock, according to the *Asahi Shimbun*, is to be closed shortly, the intention of the Russian Government being to make it a purely naval port. In its stead Hashet, a port 40 miles south of Vladivostock, will be opened. Our contemporary adds that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have already had the new port surveyed, the *Yakachiho-Maru* being charged with the task, and that the examination proved the port to be shallow and inconvenient to shipping. Some other confirmation of this story is needed, beyond the bare assertion of the *Asahi*, before credence need be attached to it."

In connection with the report of piracy and triple murder, which is alleged to have taken place in the Rhio Straits, the report has been confirmed by another party of Kling traders who arrived in Singapore from Rhio on the 28th ult. These men (says the *Straits Times*) have been before Mr. Police Superintendent Hogge, and as far as can be gathered from their account, it would appear that they were sailing along Sugi Straits, in Dutch waters, when they came across the boat No 2,237, in which they found three dead bodies badly mutilated and in a high state of decomposition. Otherwise the boat was practically empty. The men allege that they took the boat in tow and proceeded to a small island called Pulau Sulit, where they carried the remains ashore and gave them something approaching a decent burial. As far as can be found out the affair had taken place within Dutch territory.

It ought to be recorded (says the *Japan Mail*) that the Directors of the Japan Mail Steamship Company have behaved with remarkable generosity to the relatives of the foreigners who were lost in the ill-fated *Musashi Maru*. They have presented a sum of two thousand *yen* to the widow of Captain Frahm, and have given proportionate amounts to the families of the other sufferers. Such liberality on the part of a shipping company is rare. The total loss of a fine steamer, when nothing is recovered from underwriters, is not calculated to induce a generous mood This act of the company's assumes additional grace as a substantial evidence that the Directors are perfectly satisfied with the seamanship of the fine and trustworthy officer who commanded the *Musashi Maru*, and persuaded that no human efforts could have averted the disaster which befel her. It is pleasant to see that the traditions of the old Mitsu Bishi Company are so nobly obeyed by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The *Siam Mercantile Gazette* says:—The Siamese Government seems decided not to leave it to the French and British Frontier Commissions to make accurate surveys of their country. We hear that three efficient surveyors are now on their way from England to strengthen the Survey Department. Mr. McCarty is on the point of starting for another expedition north, and we hope to see soon the frontiers towards the North as accurately defined on the maps as those towards the East. How about the Western frontier?

The *Japan Mail* of the 28th ult. says:—Mr. Edgar Abbott, who during his long residence in this country, earned so much affection and respect, left on record a wish that his body should be cremated and the ashes carried to Japan, there to be deposited in the cemetery where many of his friends lie and in the land for which he entertained a deep love. His behest was complied with, and his ashes having now reached Japan, will be placed in their last resting place in the Yokohama Cemetery next Sunday at four o'clock in the afternoon, when a short service will be performed at the grave.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the fortieth annual report of the Berlin Foundling House. The previous report showed 79 pupils, of whom two were married and four died during the year. Thirteen new infants had been received, of whom five died, and there are now 81 in the institution. The subscriptions and donations received for 1890 amounted to $1,426. exclusive of a gift of $50 by Dr. Focke, which he contributed to a fund which he founded for prizes in the form of school presents, marriage gifts, &c. The following passages in the report are of general interest:—"The custom of throwing away new-born infants that are not wanted has existed in China from time immemorial. This is shown by the Chinese character which means 'to cast away.' It is made up of three pictures sufficiently well drawn to be recognized. On a piece of wicker-work made into a muck-scoop there is a child with the head downward, meaning a new-born infant; under the muck-scoop there are two hands (carrying it away). Now, to put a new-born babe into a rough basket or scoop in which to cast it away is exactly what may be seen among the Cantonese population of the neighbouring districts to this day, while the Hakkas kill those infants whom they do not intend to bring up. Chinese myth tells of a child whom its mother sought to destroy and cast away time after time, but who each time was miraculously preserved from harm, even under the feet of horses and oxen. The mother therefore took back the child and having reared it, gave it the name 'The Cast-away' (the character above described) in memory of its adventures. The boy lived to become the famous Director of Husbandry under the model emperors Yao and Shun. This tale will bring to the reader's mind quite a number of similar incidents of Western history, of cast-away children, who were rescued and became afterwards very famous. In rescuing from certain death and bringing up Chinese girls, it is not exactly our ambition that they should become renowned in this world; we shall be quite contented if they become useful in their modest spheres as the wives and mothers of Chinese Christians. But who can tell what may become of some of their sons?"

SUPREME COURT.

8th December.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JAMES RUSSELL, CHIEF JUSTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES EDWARDS.

This was a debtor' petition by the proprietor of the Marina Hotel for adjudication. Mr. Reece appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Reece said the schedule showed assets about $24,000, and liabilities about $14,000, but of the assets, $15,000 was put down as the cost price of certain furniture, $4,000 value of goodwill, and $2,000 for the furniture of a house in High Street. Distraints had been put in by the Land Investment Company at the Marine Hotel and by the landlords at No. 4, High Street, and unless some arrangement could be made the furniture would be sold, probably for a very small sum.

His Lordship said the petition contained nothing about the cause of the bankruptcy.

Mr. Reece said he believed the real cause was the starting of the hotel with insufficient capital.

His Lordship said he observed that in the case of nearly all the creditors the money had been obtained within the last four months. The petitioner seemed to have been running into debt recently for an extraordinary amount. He noticed also that $4,000 was put down as the estimated goodwill.

Mr. Reece said the entry referred to by his Lordship referred to the goodwill of the hotel. The debtor said the hotel was a paying concern, and he estimated the goodwill at that amount.

His Lordship—It is a paying concern and he is a bankrupt! How do you make that out?

Mr. Reece—Such a thing may be possible, I suppose.

His Lordship—How long has this been going on?

Mr. Reece—The hotel was not opened until the 9th August last.

His Lordship—Well, if it is a paying concern there must have been gross mismanagement or gross carelessness if it gets into bankruptcy in such a short time. I think I will adjourn the adjudication and let him amend his schedule by giving a balance sheet for the last four months showing the receipts and expenditure.

Mr. Reece—An execution has been issued in a Summary suit. I don't know whether your Lordship will stay that. It was issued after the filing of the petition.

His Lordship—Well, I will adjudicate him now on your undertaking to file an amended account of receipts and expenditure

Mr. Reece undertook to file the amended account. He said there were two distraints in, and perhaps it would be convenient if a meeting of creditors could be convened at once to see if any arrangement could be come to with the landlords. He believed the sale was to take place on Wednesday.

His Lordship said he did not see how anything could be done.

Mr. Reece—The assignee might call a meeting for to-morrow.

His Lordship—But there are no funds to pay off anything.

Mr. Reece—The creditors might feel inclined to make some arrangement, with the landlord, because if the business is really a paying concern the creditors might be willing to carry it on, which could not be done if the furniture was sold.

His Lordship—Very well. Mr. Sangster will see what can be done.

THE STRANDING OF THE "PEMBROKESHIRE."

A Marine Court was held at the Harbour Office yesterday to enquire into the circumstances attending the stranding of the British steamer *Pembrokeshire*. The Court was as follows:—Commander Hastings, R.N., President; Lieut. Mills, of H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*; Capt. Jackson, of the *Phra Chula Chom Klao*; Capt. Young, of the *Tongshan*; Capt. Cole, of the *Gwalior*.

James Dancaster said—I am master of the British steamer *Pembrokeshire*. I left Singapore on the 7th November with a general cargo. We had a moderate N.E. monsoon until we got to Cape Padaran. From there to the Paracels we had a strong monsoon. From there to the 15th November we had a very strong monsoon, equal in force to a fresh gale. At 9.30 a.m. on the 15th November we sounded 48½ fathoms The course then being steered was N.E.¼E. At noon we took in the fore and aft sails. Our position was then 113.26 E., 20.3 N. At noon we steered N.N.E. At 5.10 p.m. we sounded and found 37 fathoms. The bottom was a stiff clay. At 9.50 p.m. we stopped and sounded in 33 fathoms. I then altered the course to N.E ½ E. At 10.30 p.m. I altered the course to N.E.; at 10.40 p.m. to N.; at 10.42 p.m. to N. by W. At 10.45 p.m. we stopped and sounded in 18 fathoms. We then proceeded at full speed. The weather was hazy, but we could see about thirteen or fourteen miles. At 11.30 p.m. we saw the land bearing W.N.W. nearly a head, which I took to be near the Ladrones. The reckoning brought me near the Gap Rock. I altered the course to North. At 11.45 p.m. stopped and sounded in 3½ fathoms. We reversed the engines at full speed. I was on the bridge from 11.15 p.m. We found the ship on the ground. We kept working the engines till 10 a.m. on the 16th November, but the ship did not move. At 2 a.m. on the 16th we got a boat out and sent the second officer to sound round the ship. The third officer was in charge when the vessel took the ground. At daylight I placed the ship 22 N., 113.31 E. The vessel took ground thirteen miles west of her supposed position.

By Lieut. Mills—I estimated my distance from Gap Rock at noon on the 15th to be 82 miles.

By Captain Young—I allowed nothing for a set. I have not experienced any current in this position before.

By the President—When I found the ship would not come off, at 7 a.m. on the 16th November, we ran out a kedge and set all the canvas and squaresails. We got her head round S.E by E. but could not get her off. About 10 a.m. we dropped the port bow anchor to prevent her driving ashore. We clewed up all sails and put over a temporary rudder, the rudder having become unshipped during the night. At 4.50 p.m. on the 15th November I sent the chief mate to Hongkong for assistance. On the 17th November we jettisoned about 200 tons of cargo. At midnight on the 17th November there was 3¼ fathoms. Half-an-hour later there was 3½ fathoms. The ship was put full speed ahead, and she came off slowly. At 3.30 a.m. we stopped the engines and anchored in 12 fathoms. At 8.30 a.m. we met the tug *Pilot Fish* from Hongkong. At 8.45 a.m. we started for Hongkong, where we arrived at 5.15 p.m. the same day. Between Singapore and the Paracels we experienced a south-westerly set of about half a knot. I wish to state that the day after I left Singapore I fell off the engine room hatch, and ever since I have arrived in Hongkong I have been in the hospital.

John T. O. Chapman said—I am third mate of the *Pembrokeshire*. I hold a second mate's certificate. I had the first watch on the night of the 15th November. When I took charge we were steering N.N.E. At 10.20 p.m. by the captain's orders I altered the course to N. by E. ¾ E. Soundings were taken at 9.50 p.m. We got twenty-three fathoms. Shortly after altering the course N. by E. ½ E. the captain ordered me to again alter the course to N by E. From that it was altered to N. ½ E., then to N., and then to N. by W. At 10.45 p.m. we took another sounding and found eighteen fathoms. The captain then left the bridge. It was not a thick night. We could see two or three miles. About 11.30 p.m. I reported land on the port bow. The captain was on the lower bridge at the time. About five minutes afterwards he came on the upper bridge, and I pointed him out the land. He altered the course to N. At 11.45 p.m. the captain ordered the engines to be stopped and a sounding taken. We got four fathoms, and almost immediately the ship struck. I ran to the chief officer and told him the ship was aground. I also called the second officer. When I saw the land, I saw no breakers. I took the land to be two small islands. I do not know where the ship was. I was told to keep a look out for land on the port bow. Between the first and second soundings the patent log showed ten miles.

By Lieut. Mills—I did not notice anything wrong with the captain until he came up at the last sounding. I should say he was under the influence of drink. He did not speak clearly.

By Captain Cole—While the last sounding was being taken and I was at the lead, I heard the order full speed ahead given. The ship appeared to me to be going off I then heard the order full speed ahead given.

By Captain Jackson—She moved ahead a little after the last order was given. She did not strike heavily. I felt her bump, but I could not say where.

By Captain Young—I judged that the captain was under the influence of liquor because of his actions after the vessel struck. Before the vessel struck the captain was on the bridge, and I could smell the liquor strongly. His voice also was husky.

George Conway Candy said—I am chief officer of the *Pembrokeshire*. I hold a master's certificate. On the night of the 15th November I was called by the third officer at 11.40 p.m. He told me the ship was ashore. I immediately jumped up and went on the bridge. I asked the captain if the ship was ashore as I did not feel her bump. The captain said she was. The engines were going astern. The quartermaster took a sounding and got four fathoms. We kept the engines working ahead and astern to try and get the ship off. A boat could have been lowered then, but no boat was lowered till the next morning at six o'clock. When the boat was lowered we took soundings and found three and a half fathoms all round. We ran out a kedge on the starboard bow to slew her, there being most water in that direction. We got her round about 8 a.m. to east. We were working the engines the whole time till noon. When we went to take soundings the officer reported that the rudder was gone. When I went on the bridge at 11.40 p.m. the captain was quite capable of doing his duty. He appeared to have been drinking. While at Singapore the captain fell off the ladder and struck his chest against the winch. He complained several times of pains in his chest. I thought it was a proper thing to work the engines ahead and astern to get the ship off. When I went on deck I saw land on the port side. It appeared to me to be about six miles off. Steering N.N.E. we expected to sight the Ladrones between 10 and 11 p.m on the 15th November. I did not observe any set. If there had been I should have expected it to be to the eastward.

By Lieut. Mills—I have made three voyages with Captain Dancaster. I always consult with him when fixing the position after the noon sights. At noon he told me he was going to steer a straight course for the Gap Rock. I saw him again at 8 p.m. and he had not altered his mind then. The captain does not as a rule alter the course every ten minutes.

Hans Hansen, quartermaster, said—I was at the wheel in the first watch on the night of the 15th November. I had the wheel from 10 p.m. to 12 p.m and steered a course N.N.E., altering to N. by W., till the ship struck about 11.40 p.m. The captain was on the bridge when she struck, and I saw land bearing N.W.¾W. about 11 p.m. I saw land first on the port bow, but the lookout reported land about twenty minutes before. I heard the ship strike and reported the case to the captain, who was on the port side of the bridge. I spoke to the captain, who did not answer, and then I said, "The ship is ashore; shall I put her full speed astern?" He replied, "Yes," and I did so. The ship went astern, because I heard the man who was at the lead call out that such was the case. The captain then went on the lower bridge and called out for the chief officer, and I then heard the captain say, "Full speed astern and put the helm hard-a-port." The ship then went to the eastward and stopped. I left the wheel shortly after twelve midnight, because I heard the order, "That will do at the wheel." I do not know who gave it, but it was one of the officers.

By Lieut. Mills. The captain was on the port side of the bridge at the time of going ashore. About two seconds would only elapse between my first addressing the captain and doing so the second time.

By Captain Young—I did not leave the wheel to speak to the captain.

By the Court—The engines were stopped before going ashore.

The Court was then cleared, and after an lapse of three-quarters of an hour was reopened, when the President read the following finding:—

We find that the steamer *Pembrokeshire* was a British vessel, schooner rigged and three masted, of 1717 registered tonnage, official No. 85,171, of London, of which ship James Dancaster, holding a master's certificate, No. 86,305, issued at Padstow, dated 22nd November. 1871, was master. It appears from the evidence before the Court that she sailed from Singapore on the 7th day of November, 1890, with a general cargo bound for Hongkong. She experienced moderate monsoon and squally weather until arriving in the latitude of Cape Padaran. From the Paracels up the force of the monsoon was almost equal to a fresh gale and cloudy. The last observation for longitude was obtained in the forenoon of the 13th November. These sights do not appear in any way to have been checked; the latter by meridian altitude on the 15th was unsatisfactory, the weather being cloudy. From noon on the 15th the course was shaped for the Gap Rock. At 9.50 p.m. on the 15th engines were stopped and soundings obtained at 23 fathoms. The course was then continually altered to the North and Westward and to N. by W. At 10.45 p.m., soundings were again taken of 18 fathoms. This appears to have induced the master to think that he was west of his reckoning; he however, proceeded full speed, 8½ knots, till land was observed at 11.30 p.m. bearing half a point on the port bow. At 11.45 p.m. the engines were stopped and soundings were taken of 3½ fathoms. Immediately afterwards the ship struck. The Court, having regard to the circumstances of the above statement, finds as follows:—That the master was guilty of wrongful default in approaching too near to the land and when not certain of his position, and that the navigation was careless and untrustworthy. Further, having regard to the steps taken to heave the vessel off after being stranded, the Court finds that proper and prompt and seamanlike steps were not taken, and orders that the master's (James Doncaster's) certificate, No. 86,305, be suspended for six months from this date.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon. There were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR, Hon. F. FLEMING, C.M.G.

Hon. W. M. DEANE, C.M.G., Acting Colonial Secretary.

Hon. E. J. ACKROYD, Acting Attorney-General.

Hon H. E. WODEHOUSE, C.M.G., Acting Colonial Treasurer.

Hon. S. BROWN, Surveyor-General.

Hon. N. G. MITCHELL-INNES, Acting Registrar-General.

Hon. P. RYRIE.

Hon. C. P. CHATER.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK.

Hon. HO KAI.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD.

Mr. F. A. HAZELAND, Acting Clerk of Councils.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 24th November, and the vote of $400 for the salary of two cadets from England, therein recommended, was passed.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table a financial minute recommending a vote of $2,880 compassionate allowance to the children of the late Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster-General, Hon. A. Lister, and moved that the same be referred to the Finance Committee.

The ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I may state, with reference to this vote, that in the month of August last a numerously signed memorial was received by me requesting me to obtain the Secretary of State's sanction to a vote being made in this Council with a view to obtaining a compassionate allowance for the children of the late Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster-General. I transmitted this memorial to the Secretary of State, and I received a reply from him to the effect that he consented to the vote being asked for, but it was not to exceed six months' salary received by the late Mr. Lister from his definite appointments. On receiving this reply I informed those who had signed the memorial of the Secretary of State's answer, and they unanimously requested me to submit this vote to the Council. It is in these circumstances that the Council are now asked to vote the amount mentioned in this minute, or rather that this minute in the first place be submitted to the Finance Committee.

Vote referred to the Finance Committee.

THE CANTON AND MACAO TRADE.

Hon. P. RYRIE—I beg leave to give notice of the following question which I intend to ask at the next meeting:—"In view of the danger to human life which exists in small vessels carrying a large number of passengers in the outer waters of this colony and across to Macao, I would ask whether it is the intention of the Government to apply to steam launches and small vessels, under 50 tons, trading between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, the same rules and regulations as govern the ordinary river steamers, and if so, when?"

THE CIVIL LIST REPEAL BILL.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill to repeal Ordinance 13 of 1866, for the establishment of a civil list.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I may perhaps mention to the Council that the repeal of this Ordinance was suggested by the Secretary of State in a despatch he wrote on the proposed increases of salaries. No doubt the Attorney-General when the Ordinance is brought up for the second reading will further explain the reasons why it has been introduced, but I thought it well at the outset to state that the reason for introducing the measure was a suggestion made by the Secretary of State in the despatch to which I have already alluded.

The Bill was read a first time.

THE GAMBLING ORDINANCE.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg, sir, to move the second reading of a bill entitled the Gambling Ordinance. This Ordinance, sir, is one which it is proposed to substitute for the present law, Ordinance 9 of 1876. That Ordinance repealed a former system which existed under the Good Order and Cleanliness Ordinance 9 of 1867, by which the Governor was authorised to pass certain regulations for controlling and licensing public-houses. I find under those regulations that a certain number of houses were licensed for public gaming in Hongkong, and I believe a large revenue was derived from this source. That was put an end to by Ordinance 9 of 1876, which was amended in 1888 and is at present the law relating to gambling in this colony. I do not know that Ordinance 9 of 1876 proved a very great success, because I find that early in 1879, on account of the large extent to which public gambling then existed in the colony, a committee was appointed to enquire into the matter and suggest what changes were necessary in order to stop gambling. That committee for various reasons never made a regular report, but stated that the law, if strictly carried out and further powers given to the police, would meet the requirements of the case. Since that date, 1879, this question of public gambling has been constantly engaging the attention of Government. There have been complaints made as to the amount of public gambling and lotteries that exists. Again, complaints have been made arising from the deaths of men who have been killed in escaping from raids made on gambling-houses by the Police, and in 1883 there was a letter transmitted from the Captain Superintendent of Police to the Governor as to the large number of clubs existing in Hongkong which were nothing more nor less than gambling houses. Several suggestions had been made and transmitted from time to time, and in 1883 the then Attorney-General drafted an Ordinance, but it was not further followed up. In 1888 it was suggested by a committee to register these Chinese clubs. An Ordinance was printed and referred to the Attorney-General, and then went back into committee. It is now necessary to amend the law relating to public gambling in this colony and to make it more effectual towards putting down the very large number of these clubs that are said to exist. The Ordinance the second reading of which we now propose is taken mostly from the English law with one or two sections from the Singapore Ordinance. I may state that it is not nearly so stringent as the Singapore Ordinance in one or two points, but it was not necessary to have the two Ordinances similar. I first propose to define what a common gaming-house is. The present system is directed against public gambling. Such a thing as public gambling is not known in England. What is prohibited there is unlawful gambling or keeping a common gaming-house. Mr Justice Hawkins in the celebrated Park Club case went at great length into the question of unlawful gambling, and said it was almost impossible to define what unlawful gambling was, but we have not the same difficulty in defining what a common gaming-house is, and this is defined under 8 and 9 Vic., Cap 9. Section 2. The definition in this Ordinance of a common gaming-house is "any place opened, kept, or used for playing therein at any game of chance or any mixed game of chance and skill (1) in which a bank is kept by one or more of the players exclusively of the other or others, or (2) in which any game is played the chances of which are not alike favourable to all the players, including among the players the bankers or other person by whom the game is managed or against whom the players stake, play, or bet." The keeper of a gambling-house is next defined, and section 6 punishes the owner of any house who shall knowingly permit the same to be kept or used as a common gaming-house. A great deal has been said about owners and whether they should be punished or not. I do not think the owners should be punished unless the house is kept as a common gaming-house with their knowledge or unless they derive some benefit from it. This section punishes only if the owner allows the house to be so used. Section 7 punishes the keeper of a gaming-house by fine or imprisonment or both provided that the fine shall not exceed $1,000. or the imprisonment nine months. I call special attention to section 8—"Any person playing in a common gaming-house shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $25." According to Ordinance 9 of 1876 any person found playing in the house could be arrested when the house was entered. As I have already stated, several deaths occurred on account of people attempting to escape when the house was entered by the police, and for this and various other reasons it was thought better not to punish those who were simply gaming. Therefore the amending Ordinance of 1883 was passed exempting those who were found playing only from any penalty. But the Secretary of State called attention to this, and said that although people who haunted a place where public gambling was going on should not be punished, yet he thought the Ordinance was going too far in exempting from punishment altogether those found playing there, and he therefore suggested that the Ordinance should be amended by introducing the 7th section of the Straits Ordinance and this I have done. Any person, by this Ordinance, who is found playing in a common gaming-house is liable to a fine of $25. Section 9 punishes any person who advances money for the purpose of gaming or a lottery. Section 10 is directed chiefly against those persons who announce the winning number or figure in certain Chinese lotteries. Section 11 is taken from the Singapore Ordinance and gives power to enter to a Justice of the Peace or others authorised by him. Section 12 is taken from the English Act. It states what shall be deemed evidence of gambling. Section 13 from the same Act punishes persons obstructing the entry of the police. Section 14 states that obstructing the entry of constables shall be taken as evidence that the house is a common gaming-house. Sections 15 and 16 reserves the power to Magistrates to examine persons on oath with respect to gambling or gambling-houses. Sections 17 and 18 deal with street gambling. I have taken section 19 from the Straits Ordinance. It gives the Governor in Council power to banish any person not being a natural born British subject who is a professional gambler or is engaged in the promotion of gaming contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance. Section 20 is taken from the same Ordinance, and was inserted in consequence of a remark made to me by one of the Police Magistrates that when men are arrested as managers of gaming-houses they are in the habit of putting forward some person of tender years and pretending he is the manager. In order to avoid that I have introduced this section, which enacts that "Any male person convicted of an offence under this Ordinance who may appear to be of such tender years as to require punishment rather in the way of school discipline than of ordinary criminal justice may in lieu of any other punishment hereby provided be sentenced to be once privately whipped with a light rattan or cane with any number of strokes on the breech not exceeding twelve." Such is the Ordinance, sir. I have made it as simple as possible, and I hope if carried out properly it will put a stop to those evils which we are desirous of seeing an end put to.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY—Your Excellency, I have much pleasure in seconding the second reading of this Bill. It is a matter that for many years has been before my special notice, and my hon. friend will perhaps excuse me if I point out that in his opening speech he omitted one incident connected with the previous history of the gambling question. It might be inferred from what he said that it was in consequence of the want of success in the way in which the regulations of the Ordinance of 1867 were carried out that the Ordinance of 1876 was enacted.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—No, no.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY—I beg your pardon, I understood you to say so. What I wished to point out was that the regulations of the 1867 Ordinance were only in force for a few years. They were repealed in 1872, and therefore, between 1872 and 1879 the Government were thrown back on the old Gambling Ordinance of 1844. I may say that so long ago as 1876 I submitted a draft bill for the consideration of the Governor, which really included nearly all the points in the present Bill, being an effort to enforce in this Colony the gambling laws as they are enforced in England. By the time this Ordinance comes up again it will be necessary to attach a schedule giving the form of warrant, which will have to be considered in committee. When this Bill comes up in committee I do hope that hon. members will seriously consider that portion of the Ordinance which applies to persons found playing in a gambling house. There is a word that is somewhat sensational that is very often used in connection with these cases, and that is that the police "raided" a house. I think that word is far too sensational, and not entirely a fair one to use of men who have to obey and carry out the order on the warrant, and for refusing to do which they are liable to a fine of $200 or six months' imprisonment. They are simply doing their duty. If the law enables a Magistrate to sign a warrant, and the Magistrate directs the police to execute it, it is their duty to do so, and they cannot be held answerable for the excited state of mind which the people inside the house get into, and if these people through fear or want of knowledge or anything else lose their lives it is not fair that the police officers should be held answerable for what occurred while they were simply executing their duty. At the same time I think it is quite plain that the number of clubs that have recently arisen in this colony is so great that it is time for the Government to intervene and put a stop to this gambling, and I therefore trust that the passing of the Ordinance now laid before the Council may be attended with beneficial results.

Hon. HO KAI—Sir, before the second reading of this Bill takes place I should like to be permitted to say a few words. I think we all wish to see some effective law passed to regulate the amount of public gambling which goes on, but the present bill does not do that. It is a very drastic bill and a bill that will no doubt suppress gambling in a particular way, but it is totally different from what we expected. This bill is taken from the English law and the law of a neighbouring colony. I submit that we should make laws for ourselves, and not try to make the laws of other colonies or countries apply to this colony. So far as this bill goes it increases the power of the police for either good or evil, and it also makes no distinction between social clubs properly so called amongst the respectable Chinese and those that are simply gambling-houses. It must be supposed that in a colony like this where there is such a large number of Chinese there must be some ten or even more social clubs, although not exactly on all fours with the English and German Clubs here, because the social habits and feelings of the Chinese are different, but this Ordinance makes no distinction whatever. As long as there is any gambling within the club, or as long as there are dice or cards or any gambling instrument in the club, it is described as a common gaming-house. I think it is a very drastic law which makes no distinction between a common gaming house and a social club where a game may be carried on just as in the English club, where whist or a game of poker is indulged in. Then this bill does not meet the requirements of the colony, nor does it carry out the various recommendations of those who have considered this question carefully and made recommendations with regard to it. As the Attorney-General has stated, there was an Ordinance drafted in 1888 for the registration of clubs in a certain way which secured the suppression of gambling-houses, without interfering unduly with the liberty of the Chinese subjects. That was considered by the Registrar-General, who it is to be presumed knows the Chinese very well, and by the present Chief Justice, Sir James Russell, who has been Registrar-General, and who having been in the colony for a long time may be presumed to know the Chinese well, and they were assisted by several leading Chinese and by myself. We went through everything, discussed everything, weighed everything, and we came to the conclusion that we would ask the then Attorney-General to draft an Ordinance containing our recommendations, and submit it to the Governor, but instead of such an Ordinance we get a bill introduced which includes the law of England without any regard to local requirements or circumstances whatever. I may say that the Ordinance has already attracted a good deal of attention amongst a large section of the Chinese, and they have had a meeting at the Tung Wah Hospital and considered it, and they all seem to think that the bill does not meet the requirements of the case. One effect of it will be that it will increase the power of the police enormously for good or for evil. It is not for me in this place without any proof to say anything about corruption or bribery in connection with a useful body like the police, but one cannot help thinking that to increase their powers so enormously is a very serious thing. I think the best thing to do would be to refer the bill to a special committee consisting of members who know something of the Chinese, or else it might be referred to a special commission, consisting of the Registrar-General, the Chief Justice, and other Government officials who have taken an interest in this question and who really know what is required. For the general reasons I have given I am afraid I must move the postponement of the second reading or that the bill be referred to a special committee.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The effect of postponement of the second reading is to do away with the bill altogether. A motion to refer the bill to a select committee is a reasonable one, but a motion to postpone the second reading indefinitely does away with the bill altogether.

Hon. HO KAI—I think it would be a pity to adjourn the bill altogether because the subject is more or less an urgent one, but I would certainly move that it be referred to a select committee or a special committee.

Hon. P. RYRIE—I think it is only reasonable to suppose that the respectable Chinese are opposed to the tenor of the bill. There can be no doubt that gambling requires suppression, but as my hon. friend says there are perhaps twenty or thirty social clubs, to which a number of the respectable class of Chinese belong, and they do not like the idea of their clubs being liable to be entered and searched and themselves run in by the police. No doubt a good many gambling-houses exist, but it is rather hard on this class of Chinese that they cannot meet socially and have a game at cards as we do at our club.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I don't see what is to prevent them doing so.

Hon. P. RYRIE—The police can enter and prevent it.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Only if the house is opened or used as a gaming-house.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—This Bill, sir, will no more interfere with real clubs than the English law does with proper clubs in England.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I would call attention to Sections 3 and 12 of the Ordinance. They will not support the arguments you have made use of. I do not think hon. members can have read the bill through.

Hon. HO KAI—I have read it through three or four times, and I am ready to discuss it with any one, but if your Excellency looks at the definitions you will find that the club would be liable to seizure.

HIS EXCELLENCY—That is not the point the hon. member referred to. He says that in a Chinese club a man would not be able to have a game of cards as in an English club. What I say is that there is no provision in the Ordinance which will altogether support that argument. However, these matters will all be fully gone into when the bill is considered in committee.

Hon. P. RYRIE—I have nothing further to say except that you can call it gambling or what you like, but these Chinese have as much right in their clubs to have a game as members have to play poker in Hongkong Club.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY—They have no right to play poker in the Hongkong Club.

Hon. P. RYRIE—Why not?

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY—It is against the rules of the club.

Hon. P. RYRIE—I have known it done there.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY—Very rarely.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Just a few words in reply. There seems to be some misunderstanding with regard to these clubs. I can only say that these provisions are taken from the English law, and they will no more interfere with *bona fide* clubs than the English law does with clubs in England, and for that purpose I have introduced section 3—"A place shall be deemed to be opened, kept, or used as a common gaming-house when gambling is one of the main and principal objects for which the said place is opened, kept, or used." If gambling is one of the principal objects of the club, then it should be put down whether it is a social club or not, but if it does not come within that definition the law will not interfere with it.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Before the Council divides on the second reading I would like to make a few observations with regard to a matter which for some months past has occupied my attention. Hon. members will recollect that during the early part of this year a question was put in the House of Commons as to whether the number of gambling-houses in Hongkong was not increasing. The Secretary of State wrote a despatch forwarding a copy of the question that had been put and asking me to forward any observations I desired to make on the subject. Before I received the despatch this question of gambling had come under my notice, and I had already given it a good deal of consideration. I therefore, in replying to the Secretary of State's despatch, informed him that the matter had already come before me, and that I hoped before long to introduce a measure before the Legislative Council which I trusted might do something towards suppressing the very large amount of gambling which undoubtedly exists in this colony. I was not prepared to inform him, in the absence of any statistics showing that the number of gambling-houses had increased of late, that such might or might not be the case. I had no such information before me as would enable me to give the necessary information, but I told him that whether the number of gambling houses had of late increased, gambling was certainly carried on to a very great extent, and in my opinion the extent to which it was carried on was detrimental to the community at large. Subsequent to this I had occasion to examine many papers connected with this matter, and I found from these papers that ever since the year 1833, or perhaps even before, enquiries were made, commissions appointed, bills drawn up, and the matter brought prominently before the Government, yet nothing had been effected up to the present day. The question is undoubtedly a large one, and although to a certain extent willing to agree with the arguments adduced to-day by the hon. member who represents the Chinese community (Hon. Ho Kai) that we cannot altogether adopt the English laws or those of any other country in this colony, on the other hand I do not go to the extent of saying that because we happen to be in a particular colony we cannot have recourse to those laws which have been found effectual in England and in the adjacent colonies. I therefore took the trouble to examine the laws which exist in England and also those which exist in the Straits Settlements, and I brought the matter before the Executive Council in order that a measure should not be brought forward in this Council without having received every consideration, and that the Government might be advised as to what is the proper course to pursue. As regards the observations of the hon. member that this Ordinance will increase the powers of the police for good or evil, I quite admit that an Ordinance of this description does increase the powers of the police. It is almost impossible to introduce a law of this kind without doing so. Wherever a law makes it penal to do a certain act, those who have to discover whether that act is done or not must necessarily have laid upon them larger powers than they were entrusted with before. It may be that in some cases the Police have not acted with that discretion which they might have done, but it must be borne in mind, as observed by the Colonial Secretary, that the police have very difficult duties to perform, and if in excess of zeal they have sometimes gone further than they should have done it must be borne in mind what difficulties they have to encounter in carrying out the orders placed upon them by the Magistrate. The hon. member has also mentioned that this bill was very different to what was expected by the Chinese community. I am not in a position to know altogether what sort of a bill was expected by them, but from the observations made by the hon. member it appears they expected a bill which would affect certain cases more than other cases, or in other words that certain clubs could be registered for the purpose of, I will not say gambling, but at all events for the carrying on of games of chance. It seems to me to attempt that would be going dangerously far. In a law of this description we must endeavour to avoid class legislation, so to speak, as much as possible and to make the provisions of the law the same for one club and one set of persons as for another. As to what a knowledge of the Chinese has to do with a measure of this kind, I am at a loss to understand. No doubt when this bill is considered in committee, the hon. member will have an opportunity of explaining in detail the observations made to-day. The hon. member proposed the matter should be referred to a select committee or a commission which should consist of the Chief Justice, the Registrar-General, and one or two others. All I can say is that if the bill is referred to any commission it stands very much the same chance of being treated in the same way as has been done already with the other bills, that is, laid aside and no definite action taken. I am far from desirous that a measure like this should not be discussed, but in Parliament when members are desirous of shelving any matter or subject it is referred to a commission and then very little more is heard of it. A measure is brought in by the Government and referred to a commission and there it ends, and I think the same would be the case here. I think it is far better to take it up and strive to do all we possibly can with it than to try to shelve the question because it is a difficult one. With reference to having the bill considered by a select committee, I see no objection, although I see nothing to be gained more than if it is considered by a committee of this Council. I think the more satisfactory way would be to allow the bill to be read a second time to-day and then to give a reasonable time before the bill is considered in committee. I have no wish that this bill should be hurried

through Council in any way. I am desirous that hon. members and the public should have a reasonable opportunity of expressing their views on the bill, but I do think that where we have members of Council such as we have here, representing the different sections of the community, it is far more satisfactory that a measure should be considered by them as a whole than by a few formed into a select committee. This is not a Government question. The reason that this Bill is brought forward is that gambling has done and is doing a great deal of harm here. The gambling that goes on here and elsewhere, I am persuaded, has the effect of taking away a good deal of money which might be more advantageously spent for the good of the community here. The Government have no idea in bringing forward this bill of doing anything except what is for the real good of the community at large. There is no object in making this a Government question. The measure is submitted for the good of the colony and is one on which, I am sure official members will be glad to receive any suggestion from the unofficial members. There were two alternatives before the Government. One was to bring in what has not been improperly termed a drastic measure, one whose provisions should be so severe that if properly worked they would create a considerable change in the amount of gambling that goes on here; and the other alternative was to amend to some small extent the different Ordinances we already have here. The only idea of the Government was to put a check on what I cannot help considering an evil. Of the two alternatives for the consideration of the Government the first one was adopted as the proper one to adopt. Certain observations were made by the hon. member to the effect that Chinese who may desire to carry on respectable clubs will be prevented from doing so under this Ordinance, or will be subject to raids by the police. I think if hon. members will take the trouble to read the different sections of the bill, particularly sections 3 and 12, they will find that such arguments are not altogether applicable to this bill. I desire to make these few observations because, as I have already said, the subject is one that has been engaging my attention for a long time past, it is one that is surrounded with difficulties, and it is one with regard to which many different opinions exist. But some of these are exactly the reasons which have induced me to bring it forward. I should have been glad if I could have brought it forward before because I am afraid it is not likely to be finished before he arrives, and I thought it might be more satisfactory if it were finished with, one way or the other, before the return of Sir William des Voeux. However as the matter was so far advanced it would not have been right to have cast it aside merely on account of the reason to which I have alluded. I therefore submit it to the Council to-day. If the hon. member formally makes a motion that the matter be referred to a select committee, the matter, if the motion is carried, will be referred to a select committee, but in my own opinion it would be better instead of referring the bill to a select committee, to read the bill a second time now and then deal with it in committee of the whole Council, so that every member may have an opportunity of expressing his views upon it. There is no desire on my part, nor is there on the part of any members of the Government, that this measure should be proceeded with in a hasty manner or without giving its contents due consideration. I may inform the hon. member that if the bill is read a second time I do not propose to go into committee to-day, but that some time should elapse between the second reading and going into committee.

The Bill was then read a second time.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg leave, sir, to move the second reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the law relating to Bankruptcy. The want of a new Ordinance relating to bankruptcy matters in Hongkong has been felt for some time, not so much at the present time perhaps as it was some year or fifteen months ago, but the same circumstances may occur again, and it was thought advisable to place before this Council a new Bankruptcy Ordinance. The Bill of which I now move the second reading is based on the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883. Since it has been printed certain changes have been made in that Act by the Bankruptcy Amendment Act of 1890, and when we come to consider this matter in committee it is possible the Council may wish to introduce some of the changes. This Bill is divided into six parts. The first part is very short and is merely preliminary, dealing with definitions. The second part deals with the matter from the act of bankruptcy to discharge. The third part relates to the administration of property, the duties of the bankrupt, the powers of the trustee in relation to his property, and the distribution of the same among the creditors. The fourth part concerns the trustee, his duties, his remuneration, the accounts and books which he has to keep, and the audit of his accounts. The fifth is technical and relates to procedure. The sixth part contains supplemental provisions. It provides for unclaimed dividends and other funds, the punishment of fraudulent debtors, and there are some clauses which are entirely new. It provides for the administration according to the Bankruptcy Act of the estates of deceased persons when the estate is not sufficient to pay the debts thereof. Now I come back to part 2. First of all section 4 defines what acts will bring a debtor within the bankruptcy law, which are practically the same as those mentioned in sections 10, 14, 16, 19, and others of our present Ordinance. The principal acts which are made acts of bankruptcy are, firstly, the transfer by the debtor of his property to trustees; second, any fraudulent conveyance, gift, or transfer of his property; thirdly, departing out of the colony or remaining out of the colony with intent to defeat or delay his creditors; fourthly, seizure and sale of his property by order of the Court; fifthly, a declaration of his inability to pay his debts; sixthly, the non-payment under bankruptcy notice of money due on a final judgment. These are the principal acts which will bring any person within the scope of the bankruptcy law. Now, having defined these acts which make a debtor liable, this Ordinance provides for the making of a receiving order and the appointment of an official trustee. This part is new, and these sections and the procedure up to final judgment are the principal changes which this Ordinance proposes to make in our present system. At present the adjudication, I may say, is the first step in bankruptcy. And adjudication may be obtained either by a petition against the debtor or by the debtor filing a petition himself. If it is a creditor who seeks to obtain adjudication against the debtor, the present law requires him to file a petition and prove the act of bankruptcy and the debt, and on proof of these the Court may adjudicate the debtor a bankrupt. Or if it is the debtor himself who seeks the protection of the Court, he has to file a petition and a schedule containing a statement of his assets and liabilities and other particulars, and on the filing of that the Court may adjudicate him a bankrupt. The present law does not provide for any examination of the debtor before adjudication, nor does it give the Court any power to refuse adjudication. This leads to very grave abuses. I have known myself very many cases in which traders have carried on up to the very last moment, although for some time they have known they were absolutely insolvent. They have collected every shilling of their assets they could realise, they have secured what property might otherwise have fallen to their creditors, and when there has been nothing else to do they have sought the protection of the Court, not in the interest of their creditors, or to obtain an equal distribution of their assets amongst their creditors, but simply for the purpose of escaping a warrant of arrest. Under the present system as soon as an adjudication takes place or the bankrupt has surrendered, he obtains protection as a matter of course against his creditors, and generally speaking the matter ends there. I have here a statement, drawn up at my request, of the bankruptcies of the last five years, from which it appears there have been 106, and of these only twelve have gone on to the end and obtained their discharge. The debtors having obtained their protection the creditors did not choose to appear any longer, and the matter dropped. Under the new Ordinance things will be very much changed. The debtor or a creditor may file a petition, and as soon as this is done the Court may appoint the official receiver to be interim-receiver and direct him to take immediate possession of the property and the books of the bankrupt. The bankruptcy petition is to be heard eight days after service thereof, and the Court, on proof of certain requisites such as the act of bankruptcy and the petitioner's debt, may make a receiving order, or if it is satisfied there are no substantial assets it may refuse the order and dismiss the petition, or for any other good cause it may refuse to entertain the application. This power of refusing to entertain the application if there are no substantial assets is one that is very necessary, for I have known cases where there was absolutely no property whatever to realise, and all that was sought for was protection against a writ of execution. On the making of a receiving order, if the official receiver has not interfered before that, he will then take possession of all the goods and property of the debtor, and after the making of that order no creditor shall have any remedy against the property or person of the debtor or commence or continue any action against him unless by leave of the court. This section is taken from the corresponding section of the English Act, but in committee it will require to be carefully examined, because whereas in England there is now no imprisonment for debt here we have still as a matter of course imprisonment for debt, and it will require consideration whether the mere making of a receiving order should be allowed to interfere so much with one of the ordinary remedies of a creditor, and whether the creditor should not be barred only on the application of the debtor and by leave of the Court. With respect to a debtor in prison subsection 3 of section 10 says that if at the date of the receiving order the debtor is a prisoner under an execution for a civil debt, he shall not be entitled to his release unless by order of the Court, but the Court in its discretion may order his release either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as it may deem fit to secure the debtor's presence at the subsequent proceedings or otherwise. He does not get his protection as a matter of course. Section 12 gives the Court the power of appointing, when it is desirable, a special manager for carrying on the business when the official receiver cannot conveniently do so. Section 14 defines the duties of the official receiver. They are very numerous and very ample. Having thus provided for the safe custody of the property of the debtor in the meanwhile, the Ordinance enacts the steps to be taken in order to ascertain as early as possible the wishes of the creditors in respect of the bankrupt and his property. Section 15 says:—"As soon as may be, after the making of a receiving order against a debtor the first general meeting of his creditors shall be held for the purpose of considering whether a proposal for a composition or scheme of arrangement can be entertained or whether it is expedient that the debtor shall be adjudged bankrupt, and generally as to the mode of dealing with his property." Due notice is to be given of this meeting. At the meeting the creditors may resolve to entertain any scheme for a composition or arrangement; but they can only resolve to entertain or consider it; they cannot accept it, because by section 18 the consideration of any such proposal is to take place at a subsequent meeting, which can only be held after the public examination of the debtor is concluded. I now go back to section 16. Under that section the debtor is obliged, after a receiving order has been made, to submit to the official receiver a statement of his affairs in the form given in schedule *a*. This is a full statement; it has to be verified by affidavit, and it must be filed within seven days after the making of the receiving order unless the time be extended by the Court. The creditors then have before them a statement of the debtor's affairs, and the Ordinance has very wisely provided another formality, and that is the public examination of the debtor. Section 17 provides that as soon as may be after the statement of affairs has been submitted the Court shall hold a public sitting for the examination of the debtor. You see that up to the present we have got no adjudication in bankruptcy. Well, after this public examination the creditors may be in a better position to say what they think should be done, whether they will accept any scheme of composition or whether they think there should be an adjudication in bankruptcy. After the public examination another meeting takes place, where the proposals are considered. A proposal has to be submitted to the Court, and the Court may approve or reject any scheme, or even after it has approved of it the Court may on certain grounds mentioned in sub-section 8 of the section amend it and adjudicate the debtor a bankrupt. If the proposal for arrangement is approved of and carried through there is an end of the proceedings so far as adjudication is concerned; but section 19 states that where a receiving order is made against a debtor, then if the creditors at the first meeting or any adjournment thereof resolve that the debtor be adjudicated a bankrupt, or pass no resolution, or if they do not accept the proposals made, then the Court has to adjudicate the debtor a bankrupt. Having done so, sections 20 and 21 provide for the property of the bankrupt. Section 20 is as follows:—"At any time prior to adjudication the creditors may by ordinary resolution nominate some fit person to be trustee in the bankruptcy, and upon making the adjudication the Court shall appoint the creditors' nominee, or if dissatisfied with the nomination some other person to be trustee. The official receiver may be appointed trustee if the Court thinks fit." And even after a debtor has been adjudicated a bankrupt the creditors may by special resolution entertain a proposal for a composition or scheme of arrangement, or the Court may set aside the adjudication. The adjudication having taken place the Ordinance goes on to provide what powers and what control the Court is to have over the person and property of the debtor. Section 23 relates to the duties of the debtor, who is to attend the first meeting of his creditors and submit to such examination and give such information as may be required; and subsections 2 and 3 detail very fully his duties, which, in a word, are that he must to the utmost of his power do such acts and things in relation to the realisation of his property as may be reasonably required of him; and subsection 4 punishes him if he fails to perform the duties imposed upon him by that section. The Court at any time after a receiving order has been made may issue a warrant for the seizure or detention of any books or papers in the debtor's possession, or it may, under the circumstances mentioned in the subsections *a* to *e* of section 24, cause the debtor to be arrested and any money, books, or papers in his possession to be safely kept. Section 25 gives the Court the power to order redirection of the debtor's letters and telegrams; and for the discovery of his property section 26 gives the Court power to summon before it the debtor, or his wife, or any person known or suspected to have in his possession any of the estate or effects of the bankrupt. Another subsection, which is new to a certain extent, because we have not it in the present Ordinance, though we had it before, provides that if any person admits he is indebted to the bankrupt the Court may order him to pay over the amount admitted. That will greatly facilitate collection of the debts. At the present moment the official assignee has to sue persons indebted to the bankrupt in the Summary Court. According to the present Ordinance the Court has no power over anybody not connected with the bankruptcy and cannot order a person indebted to pay, whereas here if a man admits he owes anything to the bankrupt the Court can make an order for its payment at once. These are the principal enactments relating to the property of the bankrupt. We now come to the discharge of the bankrupt, and I think the proceedings have been made as simple as possible. Allow me to recapitulate. We have first the presentation of the petition, second the making of a receiving order, third the first general meeting of the creditors, fourth the filing by the debtor of a statement of his affairs, fifth his public examination, sixth the second meeting of the creditors if they reject his proposals, seventh the adjudication, and then by section 27 a bankrupt may at any time after his adjudication apply to the Court for an order of discharge, and the Court shall appoint a day for the hearing of such application. When that application comes on the Court has the power of granting or refusing the order of discharge absolutely, or it may grant the order of discharge subject to certain conditions respecting any property or income of the bankrupt. But if the bankrupt has committed any of the misdemeanours set forth in section 82 the Court shall refuse the order, and on proof of the facts mentioned in section 27 may refuse the order, or suspend its operation for a certain time, or grant it subject to certain conditions. Now among these facts is, that the bankrupt has omitted to keep such books as are usual and proper. The present law is that the order may be refused if he has neglected to keep such books with intent to conceal his affairs, but here the intention is left out altogether, and on the mere omission to keep such books as are proper the Court will be justified in refusing the bankrupt his discharge or granting it only on certain conditions. Another of the facts mentioned in this section is the bankrupt's trading after he knew himself to be insolvent. That we have in the present Ordinance. Then, that the bankrupt has contracted any debt without having reasonable or probable ground of expectation of being able to pay it. That also we have at present. Then, rash and hazardous speculation. That is not new; nor is the next, a frivolous defence to an action properly brought; but subsection *f*, is new, that he has given an undue preference to any of his creditors, and *g*, that he has on any previous occasion been adjudged a bankrupt or made a statutory composition; or, *h*, that he has been guilty of any fraud or breach of trust; and then comes another provision which was inserted in one of the amending English Ordinances and re-inserted in the Act of 1883, and that is, that a dividend of 50 per cent. has not been paid. A discharged bankrupt shall, notwithstanding his discharge, be always liable to be called upon by the trustee to give such assistance in the administration of the property as may be possible. Part 3 relates to the administration of the property, and I have very little to say on it, as the provisions are mostly old. They relate to the description of debts provable, set off, preliminary expenses, and section 34 to the payment by priority of local rates, wages or salaries of clerks, wages of labourers not exceeding $100, and part of the premium paid on behalf of any apprentice. Section 35 makes rent a preferable claim for one year. I think that is rather long. Here, where rent is usually payable month by month, a year seems a rather long time—twelve non-payments—to make it preferable, and on referring to the amending Act of 1890 I find they have reduced the preference of rent to six months. This is a matter we can consider in committee. Sections 36 and 37 relate to property available for the payment of debts. Sections 38 to 42 relate to the effect of bankruptcy on antecedent transactions. Section 43 and the succeeding sections relate to the realisation of the property, and power is given to the trustee to refuse any unsaleable property. Part 4 deals with matters incidental to the trustee's duties, and there is nothing there that calls for any particular remark. Part 5 relates to the Supreme Court and Registrar. Part 6 contains supplemental provisions, and section 80 provides that a trustee having under his control unclaimed dividends shall pay them over to the Registrar. 81 is the new section I alluded to, which relates to the administration of estates according to the law of bankruptcy. A creditor of a deceased debtor whose estate is shown to be insufficient for the payment of the debts owing by the deceased or absent person may present a petition to the Court praying for the administration of the estate of the deceased person according to the bankruptcy law, and the Court will thereupon take possession of the estate and manage it according to the law of bankruptcy. Section 82 contains a very long list of offences which will render a bankrupt liable to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding two years. I do not think it is necessary I should go through them. I don't think there is anything new. Such, gentlemen, is the Ordinance which I now ask you to read a second time, and I think that in many respects it is an improvement upon the present one, especially as regards the steps to be taken for the adjudication of the bankrupt. But I should state that no law, however perfect it may be, will ever give satisfactory results unless the creditors interest themselves in the bankruptcy matters. I find that in England the first really serious consolidation of the law on this subject took place in 1849. There was an amendment in 1854. Another general law introducing very great changes was brought forward in 1861, and our Ordinance was based upon that. That only lasted seven or eight years, because a new law was introduced in 1869, and that has been replaced by the Act of 1883, which has just been amended. It has fallen to my lot for some reason or another to have a great deal to do with bankruptcy, and I have found the great thing wanting was to have the co-operation of the creditors themselves. I have known that in many instances they would not come forward to prove their debts. The Act of 1863 contemplated the appointment of creditors' assignees in every case as a rule, whereas I find that out of 106 cases in the years 1885 to 1889 a creditors' assignee has been elected only in ten, which is less than 10 per cent. The remainder have been left to the official assignee, who has a great many other duties to perform and has not altogether the machinery necessary for working all these bankruptcy cases, and it was not so intended. But as I have already stated, the best laws will not effect their purpose unless those interested in them will co-operate with the officials charged with carrying them out. This I believe will be a very good law if creditors will co-operate, but if they will not, if in many cases they prefer to lose the money rather than take any trouble, no law which we can devise will improve the administration of bankruptcy.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I suggested to the Attorney-General that as this is a Bill of very considerable importance and will require great consideration in its details, it might be well to refer it to the Law Committee, but the Attorney-General has suggested that it would be better to postpone the motion to that effect to the next meeting. Therefore the Bill will simply be read a second time to-day. And I may mention that under our standing rules a Bill may be referred at any time either to a special or general committee, either before the second reading or after. Therefore if the hon. member who takes an interest in the Gambling Bill wishes to move that it be referred to a Select Committee it is open to him at any stage of the proceedings to make that motion.

The Bill was then read a second time.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—We made some amendments in this Bill at the last sitting, but I see they have not been carried out, and therefore I would ask that the third reading be postponed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1891.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY—With reference to the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, I have to move that it be recommitted in order to make one small clerical alteration. I have to move that in section 18, "Medical," the word "female" may be struck out. It is "Chinese female nurse," but the doctors think they would prefer a male nurse now that they have the English nurses to do the work this Chinese female nurse was intended for.

The alteration was made.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY then moved that the Bill be read a third time.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK—I am sorry, sir, I have not had time to come quite prepared to make a few remarks that I fear are a little late in the day in reference to a question which I believe is generally considered to be settled. I refer to the question of the increase of salaries, and it is rather an ungrateful task to me to allude to the matter at all at the present time. My reason for doing so is that I unfortunately was absent at the time the last committee discussed this question, and although I was one of the Special Committee who previously reported on this question and made recommendations for certain increases, I am disposed to think, when I refer back to the recommendations of the Special Committee to which I have alluded, that the increases of salaries have not been made in the ratio which it was my understanding they would be. On that account I would rather like, if it were possible, even now at the eleventh hour, to reconsider this matter, for I find the increase of 35 per cent. in salaries certainly far exceeds what I should have considered either necessary or prudent in any way. I make these remarks while wishing at the same time to carry out the recommendations made about a year ago by the committee to which I have alluded. The increase of rents, which was referred to by the committee of whom I was one about a year ago, no longer exists. On the contrary, there has been a very great decline in rents during that period. The decline in the hill districts during that period amounts probably to 100 per cent., and although no one could venture to prophesy on such a subject, there is always the possibility that the matter of exchange may in the future operate very greatly to the benefit of public servants. I have little more to say except that as it is a very important matter I do not like passing it over without these remarks, and in making them I may say it has been a little ungrateful to me to do so, because it looks as if I did not approve of an adequate increase to the salaries, which I regarded as necessary, but at the same time it is necessary we should act cautiously in the matter of such an increase as this. The increase which was recommended by the committee of whom I was one certainly would not have involved the colony in an expenditure exceeding something like $10,000, but this increase over the whole civil list means a very large and important expenditure that we are about to entail upon our successors, and I am inclined to think it may be necessary, if this appropriation is now made, from the decline in rents and the advance in exchange and many other things, to take up this question again.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Does the hon. member make a motion? Does he move that the Bill be not read a third time?

Hon. J. J. KESWICK—What would be the effect of that? Would it be considered again at the next meeting?

HIS EXCELLENCY—If the motion that it be not read a third time were carried, of course, the thing would fall altogether.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK said he would not make a motion.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Although not strictly in order, there is one observation I would wish to make in reference to some of the remarks of the hon. member opposite. The hon. member said the principal reason for the increase in salaries, namely, the increase in rents, no longer existed. I am sorry to say I have not found that to be the case. My rent down town was raised about three years ago, and it has not been decreased. I live in one of the smallest houses in the town, and if I left it would be taken at the same rent to-morrow, and for the house I lived in at the Peak last summer I paid certainly more than it was let for three or four years ago.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I regret to have heard the observations made by the hon. member on my left (Hon. J. J. Keswick) because I was under the impression a comparison had been made between what would be the effect of carrying out the recommendations made by the committee that reported on the subject rather more than a year ago and the proposals made by the Secretary of State. Of course I have not had the opportunity of being present at the meetings of the select committee that examined this subject. Therefore I am not in a position to say whether such comparison was made or not or what the result of such comparison was. The hon. member has said it may be necessary within a year or two to bring about a different change from what it is proposed to bring about to-day. There is no doubt the increase it is proposed to give now amounts to a very considerable sum, and it may be that the circumstances of the colony may change, and that in consequence of that change it may be necessary at a subsequent period to move that instead of salaries being raised they should be reduced. We know such has been the case in other colonies in recent years; in Mauritius for one. Rather more than fifty years ago a great hurricane swept over that island. There was a great amount of sickness and the finances of the colony naturally suffered, and a proposal was made to reduce all salaries by ten per cent. I believe the same thing has been done in other colonies. Therefore although to-day there is an increase, it will be quite open to members to move hereafter that the salaries be reduced. There is one matter I may perhaps allude to in connection with this, and that is the repeal of that Ordinance of which the Attorney-General has given notice to-day, namely the Civil List Ordinance. So long as that Ordinance was in force, it would not be competent for this Council to consider the salaries therein fixed at the end of every year. If they wanted to interfere with that Ordinance at all they could only do it by repealing the Ordinance *in toto*. The Secretary of State has suggested that that Ordinance should be repealed, therefore hon. members will understand for the future salaries will be fixed at such rates as the Council may decide and the Secretary of State approve of. There is, however, a clause providing that this repeal shall not interfere with any rights which any officer may have acquired under the Ordinance. That seems only a reasonable provision to make, but as regards any subsequent officers who may not come under this Ordinance, of course the Ordinance will not apply, nor will it have any further effect at all once it is repealed except in the cases to which I have alluded. If as I have already had occasion to remark the estimates have come on for consideration rather late and the hon. member has not had the time he otherwise would have had to go into all their details, it is a matter which I regret as much as anyone else, but as I have already said, the reason was that we were not in a position to bring them forward until we got the Secretary of State's despatch and the answers of the civil servants on the proposals made by him. Inasmuch as no amendment has been proposed the question now before the Council is that this Bill be read a third time.

The Bill was then read a third time.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—May I ask if in agreeing to the Bill we shall be agreeing to the military expenditure?

HIS EXCELLENCY—The military contribution is included in the Appropriation Bill.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I don't think that is our intention.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I am afraid it is too late now; it has been passed.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I ask for information. Is it usual on the third reading to oppose a Bill?

HIS EXCELLENCY—No. The general course is if anyone objects to the bill to simply move its rejection; but any objection to the general principle of the Bill ought to be made when the Bill is proposed to be read a second time. Of course when the Bill goes into committee any matter of detail can be discussed, but when a Bill is brought forward for third reading it is unusual to refer further either to the principle or details, although it is open to any member to move the rejection of the Bill or that it be read this day six months, which comes to the same thing.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

The following Bills were read a third time:—A Bill entitled the Squatters' Ordinance, 1890, and a Bill entitled an Ordinance to give further powers to Companies with respect to the alteration of their memoranda of association.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned to Monday next at 3 p.m.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held after the meeting of the Council, the Acting Colonial Secretary in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said the only matter before the committee was the vote of $2,880 as a compassionate allowance to the family of the late Colonial Treasurer. It was quite unnecessary for him to say anything on this matter, as it had been so often alluded to in the Council and so fully considered by all the hon. members.

The vote was approved.

The Committee then adjourned till Thursday at half past three, when the consideration of the estimates for extraordinary public works will be resumed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR SIR,—In connection with the report of the proceedings at the adjourned meeting of the above company held on the 6th inst., we beg to hand you herewith copy of a second letter received from Mr. Hirst before the meeting, which may be of interest to shareholders in the company. The letter only reached us on the morning of the 6th inst., and it was deemed inadvisable to read it at the meeting, as the Board had not been able to give it the full consideration they thought necessary.—We are, dear sir, yours faithfully,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1890.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1890.
To the Board of Directors,
The China Borneo Company, Ld.

Gentlemen,—Since writing to you I have given the subject of the company's position and accounts some further thought, and I beg to submit the following for your consideration.

Though I consider that the committee deserve thanks for the trouble they have taken, I regret that they have not stated more fully what reasons induced them to recommend writing off further 1-5th of the assets.

I am unable to understand why such depressing views are taken of the company's position. Being a new company no doubt too much has been attempted, some mistakes have been made, and probably money spent a little more freely than was judicious; but the experience gained should enable the company to do better in future. In this respect I think the committee have been right in recommending curtailment of expenses and timber shipments.

It is naturally disappointing to all shareholders that instead of handsome returns they find that with care and circumspection in time only a fairly paying business can be done; it must be remembered, however, that 1889-90 have been exceptionally bad years. Anyhow it must remain surprising that in the share market the shares of the company stand at about ¼ of the paid value, where no reason whatever exists why the shares should not stand far and away above this figure, in fact, almost at par.

In support of my views I need only point out that after writing off the goodwill account as proposed by the committee, $69,406.83; after deducting amount depreciated as per account passed, $22,864.32, the different assets of the company are:—

Town and country lands	$28,141.29
Timber concessions	23,597.87
Steamer *Sandakan* cost of	20,545.72
House property value of	9,724.43
Plant value of	4,893.26
Furniture value of	1,916.34
Boat, lighters, and launches	21,242.36
Tug *Normanhurst*	15,603.02
Barque *Tarapaca* value of	15,208.56
Hongkong saw mills	25,200.00
Sandakan saw mills cost to date	61,151.87
Timber stock at Shanghai	3,078.25
Timber stock at Tientsin	35,037.38
Timber stock at Borneo	51,027.37
Timber stock at Hongkong	23,742.53
	$397,000.25
Stock, stores coal, sawn timber, live stock, &c., &c.	18,692.50
Uncompleted voyage steamer *Sandakan*	2,352.98
Uncompleted voyage barque *Tarapaca*	1,030.89
Unexpired rents, insurances, and fees	1,308.74
	$420,385.36
against which the only charges are:—	
Mortgages and advances from the Bank and others, say	66,000.00
leaving assets at about	$354,385.36
Now the actual paid up capital was in cash	$267,100.00
In shares, fully paid-up to A. & C.	71,000.00
(not of course counting the $70,000 for goodwill)	
In shares, fully paid-up to vendors of Hongkong saw mills	14,000.00
In half paid up shares to A. & C.	30,400.00
Total capital	$382,500.00

so that really only a deficit of $28,114.64 exists, which is more or less represented by the $30,593.17 goodwill not returned by A & C; if no further writing down takes place, the necessity for which seems very doubtful, considering that the tobacco land seems likely to realise sooner or later a profit of about $70,800.00, taking the value at the present upset price charged by the Government. In this connection it should be remembered that there is now no more available tobacco land to be bought on the Kinabatangan river.

Though I agree with a general policy of liberally writing down of assets, as in this instance has been done by the directors, you must remember that it is not in every instance that companies have done so during the first and second years of their existence, and I doubt whether many companies would have done so at all with a valuable asset in reserve such as the 20,000 acres tobacco land.

Now let us see what our actual loss this year amounts to without writing off at all.

It comes only to $10,243.72, of which about $4,000 ought to be deducted, as they were charges belonging by rights to the previous year; therefore the correct amount comes down to about $6,000, or a loss of not 2 per cent. This really is nothing very terrible.

You must remember further that you wrote off last year the goodwill, $30,593.17; that the committee recommends you to write off the balance of goodwill, $69,406.83, which I think is reasonable, or making $100,000; that the company has in this year's accounts already written off $22,864.32, making in all the large sum of $122,864.32 in two years. Therefore to add another $80,000 to the above, as proposed in the committee's report, which would bring up the grand total of writing off to over $200,000 in two years, seems to me excessive. Of course $100,000 of the amounts written off represent the goodwill; but to write off besides this goodwill over $100,000 on a capital of $382,500 when the tobacco land stands in the assets at cost price and the assets are shown to amount to $354,385.36, is in my opinion really going too far.

If it be considered necessary to write off so much more, the tobacco land must be taken to be worth only cost price and all assets to be considerably overvalued. But the committee of inquiry say nothing of the sort. They recommend the *Tarapaca* costing $15,000, to be sold as soon as possible; the Hongkong Saw Mills to be written down to half its value, or to about $14,000; the Borneo timber to be largely written down, and the timber stock in Hongkong to be reduced as occasion offers. Even should these four items leave a loss of $35-$40,000, the company's standing should not be materially affected by it.

Should it be decided to write off these amounts now, no great exception could be taken of course; but to go further does not seem called for. With a large yearly turnover a few per cent. one way or the other would mean a considerable profit or loss, and therefore an actual loss of a few thousand dollars cannot be considered as depressing, as it is made out in this case.

By selling timber only against orders and saving in expenses, a good many thousand dollars should be made and saved annually. I remain, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

(Signed) CHAS. J. HIRST.

THE WEATHER.

MESSRS. FALCONER & Co.'S REGISTER, DEC. 8TH

Barometer 9 A.M. ...30.14 Therm. 9 A.M. (Wet bulb) 53
Barometer 1 P.M. ...30.05 Therm. 1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 59
Barometer 4 P.M. ...30.04 Therm. 4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 59
Thermom. 9 A.M. ...63 Therm. Maximum 66
Thermom. 1 P.M. ...64 Therm. Minimum (over night) 60
Thermom. 4 P.M. ...64

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

7TH DECEMBER, AT 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	30.08	—	—	S	1	—	—
Nagasaki	30.07	—	—	SW	2	—	—
Shanghai	30.00	51	96	N	3	or	—
Foochow	30.10	62	94	SW	2	or	—
Amoy	30.05	64	95	NW	1	or	—
Anping	29.95	73	—	NE	2	o	—
Swatow	29.91	65	—	N	1	g	—
Hongkong	30.00	66	78	N	3	o	—
Victoria Peak	—	—	—	NNE	4	—	—
Canton	—	72	54	N	3	o	—
Macao	30.01	65	89	WNW	2	o	—
Hoihow	30.03	72	—	ENE	2	o	—
Haiphong	30.08	68	66	N	1	o	—
Bolinao	29.94	81	74	NW	2	b	—
Manila	29.93	84	67	E	2	b	—
Cape S. James	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

8TH DECEMBER, AT 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	29.97	—	—	NW	1	—	—
Shanghai	30.12	47	85	NW	3	c	—
Foochow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	30.12	62	83	W	3	c	0.85
Anping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	30.16	64	81	N	1	b	0.07
Victoria Peak	—	—	—	N	4	—	—
Canton	—	59	59	N	3	c	—
Macao	30.15	63	79	WNW	3	b	—
Hoihow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiphong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolinao	30.04	80	78	N	2	c	—
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape S. James	—	—	—	NE	5	b	—

Barometer rising. Gradients very slight. Weather clear, cold, and dry. (Issued at 10.50 a.m.)

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.00	30.16	30.07
Temperature	66	64	65
Humidity	78	61	56
Direction of wind	N.	N.	N.E.
Force	3	1	1
Weather	o.	b.	bv.
Rain	—	0.07	—

Highest open air temperature on the 7th 71
Lowest open air temperature on the 7th 61

W. DOBERCK.
Hongkong Observatory, December 8th, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 3/4¼
Bank Bills, on demand 3/4½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ....[illegible]
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/5¼
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/5¼
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 3/5½
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.29
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.38
ON GERMANY.—
On demand 3.43
after sight ....—
ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 82¼
Credits, 60 days' sight 84
ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 221
Bank, on demand 221½
ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 221
Bank, on demand 221½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 72
Private, 30 days' sight 72¾
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate 5.80

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai.	$125	246, cum new issue [buyers 210, ex new issue
Do. New Issue	£21.5	$261
Do. Fractl. Certifs.	£7.1.8	$76
New Oriental	£10	£12
Brown & Co., H. G.	$50	$63
Campbell, Moore & Co.	$10	$10, nom.
China Borneo	$50	$8, nom.
China Sugar	$100	$171, sales
Chinese Loan '84 C.	$500	5 p.ct. prem., nom.
Chinese Loan '86 E.	Tls. 250	11 p.ct. prem.
Cruickshank & Co.	$50	$45, nom.
Dairy Farm Co.	$10	$12, nom.
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	$25	$23
Gordon & Co., A. G.	$25	$20, nom.
Green Island Cement	$50	$23½, sellers
H. Brick & Cement	$16.50	$10, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	$50	$75, nom.
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	$120, nom.
Hongkong Electric	$8	$8
H. H. L. Tramways	$100	$110, sellers
Hongkong Ice	$25	$91, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	$50	$78
H. Steam Laundry	$50	nom.
Hongkong Rope	$50	$132, sellers
H. & W. Dock	$125	$77 p.ct. pm. buyers
Hotels—		
Austin Arms	$50	50 p. ct. dis., nom.
Hongkong Hotel	$100	$160 buyers
Peak Hotel	$40	$20
Shameen	$15	$10, nom.
Insurances—		
Canton	$50	$117
China Fire	$20	$80, sellers
China Traders'	$25	$63, buyers
Hongkong Fire	$50	$330
North-China	£25	Tls. 300
Singapore	$20	$7½
Straits Fire	$20	$17
Straits Marine	$20	$15, buyers
Union	$25	$93, buyers
Yangtsze	$100	$98, sellers
Land & Building—		
H. Land Investm't	$50	$90, buyers
Kowloon Land Inv.	$30	$14, sellers
Peak Building	$13	nom.
Humphreys Estate	$100	$200, nom.
West Point Buildg.	$40	$31
Luzon Sugar	$100	$100, sellers
Mining—		
Balmoral Gold	$10	$11¼, sellers
Charbonnages	$131.58	$475, buyers
Imuris	$6.31	$11
Jelebu	$5	$2, sellers
Punjom	$10	$3, buyers
Raubs	17s. 9d.	$1.25
Selama	$2	$2
Planting—		
East Borneo	$50	$12, nom.
Labuk Planting	$35	$25, buyers
Lamag Planting	$25	$10, nom
Songei Koyah	$50	$11, nom
Steamship Coys.—		
China & Manila	$50	$131, sellers
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$47, buyers
H., Canton, & M.	$20	$36½, sellers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	25 p.ct. dis. sellers
Steam Launch	$30	$30, nom.
Trust & Loan Co.	$11.15	$18, buyers
Do., Founders	£1	[illegible], buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	$10	$20¼, sellers

E. & S. COXON,
Share Brokers.

OPIUM.

	Per Picul.	Allow'ce.
New Malwa	$500	1½ to 2½ cat'es
Old Malwa	$510	1½ to 3 ,,
Older Malwa	$530	½ to 4½ ,,
Patna (New)	$500	per picul.
Benares (New)	$483½	,, ,,
Benares (Old)	$483½	,, ,,

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to HOLDERS of the SHARES in the above Company, bearing the Numbers specified below, that unless the CALL of FIFTEEN DOLLARS per SHARE due on the 17th day of July, 1890, be paid, together with Interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the said due date, to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before the 17th day of DECEMBER, 1890, the said Shares will be liable to be Forfeited, and under the provision of Section X., Subsection VIII. of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Board will pass the necessary resolution for the Forfeiture of the said Shares:—Nos. 6/8, 127/146, 227/301, 327/356, 383/391, 402/441, 542/681, 997/1000, 1076/1103, 1184/1193, 1199/1248, 1342/1366, 1567/1576, 1797/1806, 1817/1826, 1837/1846, 1985/1996, 2017/2176, 2456/2525, 2771/2800, 2816/2825, 2851/2900, 3141/3155, 3166/3190, 3276/3295, 3301/3305, 3496/3505, 3601/3625, 3856/3885.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. WHEELEY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1890. [2471]

THE MARINBURK FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to HOLDERS of SHARES in the above Company bearing Nos. 301/400, 576/675, 851/875, 976/1000, 1401/1425, 1501/1525, 1576/1585, 1636/1685, 1686/1735, 1736/1785, 1881/1980, 2123/2150, 2251/2300, 2351/2380, 2831/2880, 2906/2930, 2931/3000; that unless the CALL of TEN DOLLARS per SHARE due on the 10th day of May, 1890, be paid, together with Interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the said due date, to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the 15th day of December, 1890, the said Shares will be liable to be FORFEITED, and under provision of Section IX., Clause 1, of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Board will pass the necessary resolution for the Forfeiture of the said Shares.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. MARINBURK,
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1890. [2509]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ABYSSINIA, Brit. str., Geo. A. Lee.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
ALWINE, Ger. str., Bendixen—Wieler & Co.
LYEEMOON, Ger. str., G. Heuermann.—Siemssen & Co.
SEA WITCH, Amr. ship, Tibbets.—Russell & Co.
TA HONGKONG, Siam. ship, N. Steinbring.—Chinese.
VELOCITY, Brit. bk., R. Martin—Chinese.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Sutlej*, with the English mail of the 7th November, left Singapore at 4 p.m. on the 3rd and is due on the 9th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *Oceanic* with the American mail of the 13th ult. left Yokohama on the 4th inst. and is due on the 10th inst.

The P. M. steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro* left San Francisco on the 20th ultimo, via Honolulu.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. steamer *Parthia*, with the Canadian mail, leaves Yokohama to-day (9th December) for Hongkong via ports.

The C. P. steamer *Parthia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 30th November.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenlyon*, from London, left Singapore on the 2nd, and is due on the 10th inst.

The O. & O. steamer *Polyphemus* left Singapore on the 6th and is due on the 13th inst.

The Austro-Hungarian steamer *Poseidon* left Singapore on the 6th and is due here on or about the 13th inst.

The China Shippers' Mutual steamer *Pakling* left Singapore on the 7th and is due on the 13th inst.

The P. & O. extra steamer *Teheran* left Bombay on the 27th November.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

The Postal Guide for 1890, revised to date will be found in the *Chronicle and Directory* p. 760. This is the only authorised complete Summary of Postal information published in Hongkong.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Haiphong.—Per *Haiphong*, to-day, the 9th inst., at 11.30 A.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Lyeemoon*, to-day, the 9th inst., at 3.30 P.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Yungching*, to-day, the 9th inst., at 3.30 P.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Taisang*, to-day, the 9th inst., at 3.30 P.M.
For Moji and Hiogo.—Per *Glengyle*, to-day, the 9th inst., at 3.30 P.M.
For Bangkok.—Per *Chowfa*, to-morrow, the 10th inst., at 8.30 A.M.
For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Gwalior*, to-morrow, the 10th inst., at 11.30 A.M.
For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Don Juan*, to-morrow, the 10th inst., at 3.30 P.M.
For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Zafiro*, to-morrow, the 10th inst., at 3.30 P.M.
For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *A. Apcar*, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 10.30 A.M.
For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Ancona*, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 5.00 P.M.
For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—Per *Poseidon*, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 10.30 A.M.
For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Oceanic*, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 0.30 P.M.
For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Menmuir*, on Monday, the 22nd inst., at 3.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Melbourne* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *via Marseilles*: to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, the Australasian Colonies, Pondichéry, Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes, Coin, or Jewellery, and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *Oceanic* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

0.15 P.M., Registry ceases.
0.30 P.M., Post Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes, Coin, or Jewellery, and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

MAILS BY THE GERMAN PACKET.

The German Contract Packet *Sachsen* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe and countries beyond *via Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, &c., &c.

Registry ceases at 4.45 P.M. The mail closes at 5 P.M.

A Supplementary Mail will be closed on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 9 A.M.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered covers containing Bank Notes, Coin, or Jewellery, and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such covers.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

NO. 3, MORRISON HILL. Entry, 1st June.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1890. [978

TO BE LET.

A GODOWN at West Point.
ROOMS on Second Floor of (Marine) Telegraph House.
"BISNEE VILLA," Pokfolum.
BREEZY POINT, Bonham Road, with Tennis Lawn.
"THE HOMESTEAD,"—Mount Kellett —Furnished.
Apply to
SHARP & Co.,
Telegraph House.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1890. [41

TO LET.

BLUE BUILDINGS.
GROUND FLOOR of No. 2.
FIRST FLOOR of No. 3.

MAGAZINE GAP.
TWO SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES. Rent $45 each.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1890. [2551

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.

NO. 6 and No. 9, Upper Mosque Terrace. Both Houses lately Cleaned, Repaired, and Painted. Rents moderate.
For particulars apply to
H. & J. SAMPSON,
No. 7, Connaught House.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1890. [2161

TO LET,
Immediate Possession.
HOUSE No. 7, Upper Mosque Ter... Cheap rental.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1890. [2003

TO LET,
Possession 1st January, 1891.

DESIRABLE Five Roomed Residence, STOWFORD, Bonham Road.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1890. [2347

TO LET,
With Possession from 1st February Next.

THREE LARGE ROOMS, suitable for Offices, now in the occupation of the China Export, Import, and Bank Compagnie.
Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1890. [2340

TO LET,
Immediate Possession.

OFFICES at No. 17, Praya Central (above Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s premises.)
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1890. [2105

TO BE LET.

TWO HOUSES at Wild Dell Buildings, Wanchai Road.
A BUNGALOW and HOUSE on the Upper Richmond Road.
No. 1 RICHMOND TERRACE, Six Dwelling Rooms, English Kitchen, Fowl House, Conservatory, and well shaded Tennis Lawn.
Apply to
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Secretary,
Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, Ld.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1890. [1805

TO LET.

TWO Comfortable and well Furnished BEDROOMS; with or without board.
Apply to
Nos. 23 and 25, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1890. [2252

KOWLOON.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

"KIMBERLEY."

BEAUTIFULLY Situated, containing Dining-room, Drawing-room, two Bedrooms, and usual Quarters.
For further particulars, apply to
W. S. MARTEN,
2, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1890. [1490

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 3, Wyndham Street, at present in the occupation of *China Mail*. Possession from the 1st November Next.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1890. [2157

TO LET.

NOS. 7 & 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
OFFICES & CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central.
OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.
TUSCULUM, Magazine Gap.
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 11, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 8, GOUGH HILL, 'The Peak' ...nished.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1889. [40

TO LET.

NO. 8, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE
Apply to
CHAN YAU,
No. 1, Lower Mosque Terrace.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1890. [1868

KOWLOON.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

NOS. 4 & 5, VICTORIA VIEW, containing Drawing-room, Dining-room, 8 good Bed-rooms, &c. A capital Tennis Ground. The rooms face the Harbour, and have a splendid view of Hongkong.
For further particulars, apply to
W. S. MARTEN,
2, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1890. [1489

TO BE LET.

DESIRABLE OFFICES & GODOWNS, No. 13, Praya Central.
Apply to
STOLTERFOHT & HIRST.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1889. [47

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 12, Wyndham Street.
Apply to
J. A. de CARVALHO.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1890. [2538

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES at the Victoria Peak near the Flagstaff, Immediate Possession.
Apply to
E. JONES HUGHES.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1890. [1361

THE PEAK BUILDING Co., LIMITED.

TO LET.

THREE Five-Roomed HOUSES Nos. 7, 8, & 9, Stewart Terrace, near Peak Church. Gas laid on.
Apply to the
SECRETARY,
at Office, 47, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1890. [1365

TO LET & FOR SALE

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.
GODOWN No. 476, in Matheson Street, Wanchai.
Apply to
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1890. [2284

TO LET.

CRAIGELLACHIE, 3, Bonham Road.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1890. [1874

OFFICES TO LET,
Possession 1st January, 1891.

THE FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, Queen's Road Central.
Apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1890. [2582

TO LET,

THE TOP FLOOR of No. 6, Icehouse Lane, consisting of Dining-Room, Drawing-Room, and Three Bed-Rooms, with Bath-Rooms, and Servants' Quarters attached. Rent $90 per month.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1890. [2494

TO BE LET or SOLD,
On favourable terms, with Immediate Possession.

EIGHT HOUSES at "Mountain View," Peak District, near Plunkett's Gap.
If sold part of the Purchase money can remain on Mortgage.
Apply to
JOHN A. JUPP,
Secretary,
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Ld.
Hongkong, 6th October, 1890. [1538

TO LET.

OFFICES on the SECOND FLOOR of 2, Queen's Road Central lately occupied by the New Oriental Bank, also the GROUND FLOOR of the Building; suitable for Offices or a Store.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1890. [1722

INSURANCES

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Paid-up Capital and Reserves .. £210,000

The Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.
Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.
GEORGE R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents,
6, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1890. [399

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents for the Phœnix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [16

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BRÖCKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [782

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1890. [2433

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [15

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office—Hongkong.
CAPITAL (Subscribed), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Lum Sin Sang, Esq.
Ban Hup, Esq. | Yow Chong Peng, Esq.
Chan Li Choy Esq. | Q. Hoi Chune, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.
Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.
WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
Head Office,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [2037

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1870.
Head Office,—Hongkong.
CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Paid-up Capital	$ 400,000
Reserve Fund	700,000
Claims Paid	759,000
Bonuses Paid	430,000

RISKS accepted at Current Rates of Premia.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1890. [852

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
NORTON & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong 16th July, 1887. [34

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

As Agents of the above Company we are prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at Current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1889. [1078

THE NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $100,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
DUNN, MELBYE & Co.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1889. [17

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, against FIRE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BRÖCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [235

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER

Has just added to his COLLECTION of VIEWS some NEW SCENES and Photos of Native Types, copies of which are obtainable in his Studio or at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's.
Ivory Miniatures of Superior Quality and of Excellent and High Finish. Permanent Enlargements of Photos, and Views and reproductions of the same on Paper, Canvas, or Opal.
Instantaneous Views, Groups and Portraits are taken in any state of the weather, and all Permanent Processes, are executed on Moderate Terms.
STUDIO—ICE HOUSE LANE. [36

BANKS AND FINANCE CO.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	$5,000,000
Paid up Capital	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,250,000

Board of Directors:
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman } Managing
" C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman } Directors.
LEE SING, Esq.
St. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers:
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Money advanced on Mortgage on Land or Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to Land, &c., conducted.
Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [18

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

Capital Subscribed	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£40,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Wm. Keswick (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) Chairman.
Adolf von Andre (Messrs. André, Mendel & Co.)
Egbert Iveson (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
David McLean (Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation).
S. Wyllie Pomeroy (Messrs. Russell & Co.)
F. D. Sassoon (late Messrs. David Sassoon Sons & Co.)
H. D. Stewart (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:
W. H. Forbes (Messrs. Russell & Co.) Chairman.
Hon. J. J. Keswick (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
Hon. C. P. Chater.

This Company is now prepared to make Loans or advances upon all kinds of Goods and upon approved Securities; and to transact the business provided for in the Memorandum of Association.
For information, terms of business, &c., apply to
DE WESTLEY LAYTON,
Secretary,
Victoria Buildings, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890. [1074

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up	£ 580,000

London:
Head Office........40, Threadneedle Street,
West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

Branches in India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:—
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1887. [12

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
THOS. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890. [11

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$8,168,062.50
Reserve Fund	$5,432,127.20
Reserve Liability of Prop'tors	$8,168,062.50

Court of Directors:—
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.—Chairman.
J. S. Moses, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | A. McConachie, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—Thos. Jackson, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—John Walter, Esq.
London Bankers—London & County Bank.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
THOS. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. [10

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880 White Seal.

$22	per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$23	per case of 2 dozen pints.

PAUL DUBOIS & Co.'s
CLARET, Grand Vin Leoville.

$25	per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CLARET, Chateau Larose.

$13	per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$14	per case of 2 dozen pints.

PONTET CANET.

$9.50	per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.

$7.50	per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50	per case of 2 dozen pints.

LORMONT.

$5	per case of 1 dozen quarts.

JOHN WALKER & SONS'
OLD HIGHLAND WHISKEY.

$8	per case of 1 dozen bottles.

Also.
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s
WINES AND SPIRITS.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [25

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG, AND ANTWERP.
THE Steamship
"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"
Captain Cuming, will be despatched as above on or about the 8th December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1890. [1994

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI via AMOY,
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for Ningpo, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hankow, and Ports on the Yangtsze.)
THE Company's Steamship
"BELLEROPHON,"
Captain Guthrie, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 9th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1890. [2584

FOR HIOGO via MOJI.
THE Steamship
"GLENGYLE,"
Captain Gasson, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1890. [2578

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"GLENGARRY,"
Captain Webster, will be despatched as above on or about the 9th instant.
This Steamer has superior Accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Doctor.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890. [2549

FOR BANGKOK DIRECT.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Company's Steamer
"CHOW FA,"
Captain F. W. Phillips, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW the 10th inst., at 9 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1890. [2590

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY
Calling at COLOMBO if sufficient inducement offers.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"GWALIOR,"
Captain F. J. Cole, will leave for the above Places, TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at Noon.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1890. [2541

FOR MANILA via AMOY.
THE Spanish Steamer
"DON JUAN,"
Captain B. Beltran, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1890. [2594

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA via AMOY.
THE Company's Steamship
"ZAFIRO,"
Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at Four P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1890. [2585

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1890. [2589

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"MYRMIDON,"
Captain Nelson, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 11th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1890. [2311

FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.
THE Steamship
"BORNEO,"
Captain Klein, will be despatched as above on or about the 11th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1890. [2586

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA via NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(Passing through the Inland Sea).
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ANCONA,"
Captain W. D. Mudie, will leave for the above Places on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at Daylight.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890. [1

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"
Captain Davies, will be despatched as above on or about the 13th December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1890. [735

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, HODEIDAH, MASSAWAH, SUAKIM, JEDDA, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, AND FIUME.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to Calcutta, Madras, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Black Sea, Levant, and Adriatic Ports.)
THE Company's Steamship
"POSEIDON,"
Captain G. Lemessich, will be despatched as above the 18th inst., at Noon.
Cargo will not be received on Board after 3 P.M. prior to date of sailing.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, 6th December, 1890 [5

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"SUTLEJ,"
Captain W. D. Worcester, R.N.R., will leave for the above Place about 24 hours after her arrival here with the outward English Mail.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1890. [1

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.
(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)
THE Steamship
"MENMUIR,"
Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1890. [2592

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

STEAM FOR HAIPHONG DIRECT,
Taking Cargo for Tourane and Quinhon.
THE Company's Steamship
"HAIPHONG,"
Captain Bousquet, will leave for the above Port shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail Steamer from Europe.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1890. [2561

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.
N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for Batavia, Persian Gulf Ports, Marseilles, Trieste, Hamburg, New York, and Boston.

Specie only landed at Plymouth.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "MIRZAPORE," Captain R. Harvey, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON via Bombay and Suez Canal, on THURSDAY, the 11th December, at Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M. on the day before sailing.
Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay, without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo. Tea will be sent either via Bombay or Colombo according to arrangement.
For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Hongkong.
The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1890. [1

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong, 1890.
(Subject to alteration.)

ABYSSINIA	Sunday,	14th Dec.
PARTHIA	Thursday,	25th Dec.
BATAVIA	Sunday,	25th Jan.

THE Steamship
"ABYSSINIA,"
Captain Williamson, R.N.R., sailing at Noon on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, will proceed to VANCOUVER via INLAND SEA, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First Class.

To Vancouver and Victoria	$210.00
To Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma	$213.00
To Portland, Ore.	$220.00
To Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul	$260.00
To Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee	$275.00
To St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati	$280.00
To Hamilton, Kingston, London (Ont.), Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington	$290.00
To Quebec, Boston, Portland (Maine)	$295.00
To Halifax, St. Johns	$305.00
To Liverpool	$325.00
To London via Liverpool	$330.00
To Paris and Bremen	$345.00
To Havre and Hamburg	$335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.
Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.
Return Tickets.—First and second class only.—Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast Points, and to Eastern and Interior Points of Canada and U.S.A. will be granted available for:—
6 months at 25 per cent. Return Fare.
3 " 50 per cent.
(Time is reckoned from the date of landing to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver).
Passengers to Pacific Coast Points and to Interior and Eastern Points of Canada and U.S.A. not holding prepaid return tickets, but who re-embark within 12 months from date of landing at Vancouver, will be allowed 10 per cent. off the return fare.
Prepaid return tickets to European Points will be issued available for 12 months, at double fares (Mexican Dollars).
Cargo.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.
Consular Invoices, of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. Brown, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B.C.
Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full, by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1890. [8

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN, AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

The Company's Steamers will call at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

ON SUNDAY, the 21st day of December, 1890, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain K. v. Gössel, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port, as above, Calling at Genoa.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 20th December. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1890. [7

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;
ALSO,
LONDON, HAVRE, AND BORDEAUX.

ON THURSDAY, the 18th inst., 1890, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "MELBOURNE," Commandant Paul, with Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal Places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 17th inst. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1890. [2

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, via THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and ATLANTIC and OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO *via* YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 18th December, at One P.M., Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco	$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months	393.75
To Liverpool	325.00
To London	332.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific, or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1890. [4

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH to NEW YORK, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and Touching at YOKOHAMA and SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via YOKOHAMA on TUESDAY, the 30th December, at One P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco	$225.00
To San Francisco and return available for 6 months	$393.75
To Liverpool	325.00
To London	332.00

The other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific, or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1890. [3

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. II American Ship
"SEA WITCH,"
Tibbets, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [2356

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 100 A 1 British Ship
"ELMHURST,"
shortly expected here, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1890. [2409

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship
"ST. NICHOLAS"
will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For freight apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1890. [2508

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Ship
"KAMBIRA"
will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1890. [2372

PORTLAND CEMENT
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
Sole Agents for China,
HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [2038

YEE SANG & Co.
COAL MERCHANTS,
have always on hand
LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.
Address:—Care of Messrs. Kwong Sang & Co., No. 63 PRAYA. [745

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"CYCLOPS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo has been discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 5th inst.
Goods undelivered after the 12th instant will be subject to Rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M., the 13th inst.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1890. [2524

STEAMSHIP "YANGTSE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex S.S. *Cambodge* and *Guadalquiver*, from Antwerp ex S.S. *Guadalquiver*, from Bordeaux ex S.S. *Eyriand des Vergnes* and *Pt. Leroy Lallier*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day (Thursday), requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges at one cent per package per diem.
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 13th inst., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1890. [2

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"OXFORD,"
Captain Janes, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
The steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers, and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th instant or they will not be recognised.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1890. [2574

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"IPHIGENIA,"
Captain L. Voltmer, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.
Option cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before ...
Any cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst. at 4 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1890. [2573

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 12th instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Consignees are also hereby informed that all claims must be made before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th December, 1890. [2583

V R

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878-1889.
These world-famous Pens are the "Best in the World." [1134

A CHEONG & Co.,
General Dealers in FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, CUTLERY, CARPETS, LAMPS, &c., &c.
UNDERTAKE to FURNISH HOUSES at the shortest notice.
18, D'Aguilar Street (Behind the Hongkong Club.) [872

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
London and Bordeaux,
are represented in
Hongkong, China, and Japan
by
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
[281

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, none of the Company's Foremen should be at hand, orders for repairs if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.
In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1885. [33

THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE
BINET FILS' DRY ELITE,
So labelled and branded;
Apply to G. C. Anderson,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
27]

CAUTION TO SHIPOWNERS AND CAPTAINS.

RAHTJEN'S ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS.
Other makes than our original Manufacture are now being sold.
The genuine and only Composition connected with Mr. Rahtjen himself is Hartmann's Rahtjen's, and packages are marked with these words and Trade Mark *an open hand in red.*

Reject all others.

Agents in Hongkong
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1890. [1486

Printed and Published by D. Warres Smith, at 29, Wyndham Street, Victoria, Hongkong.